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## 2 Cosmonauts Sent To Join Those on Salyut Space Lab

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two experienced Soviet cosmonauts rocketed into space today to join a crew that has been orbiting the Salyut-6 research station for the last month.

The announcement of the new mission was made this afternoon by a few minutes after the launching. Tass said that the two-man crew of Soyuz-27 would dock with the space station and carry out "joint research and experiments" with two cosmonauts who are aboard after docking Dec. 11.

A Western expert said that the simultaneous linking of two delivery ships with the orbital station could indicate a Soviet capability to bring up fresh supplies and switch crews—a capability that the United States will not have until the Shuttle goes into operation early in the next decade.

Whether the Russians intend to bring one of the crews back to earth now, or in 12 to 18 months, was not revealed today.

The Salyut station was launched Sept. 26, and in October the crew of Soyuz-25 failed in an attempt to dock with it—possibly launching a space "spectacular" coinciding with the 60th anniversary last Nov. 7 of the Bolshevik Revolution.

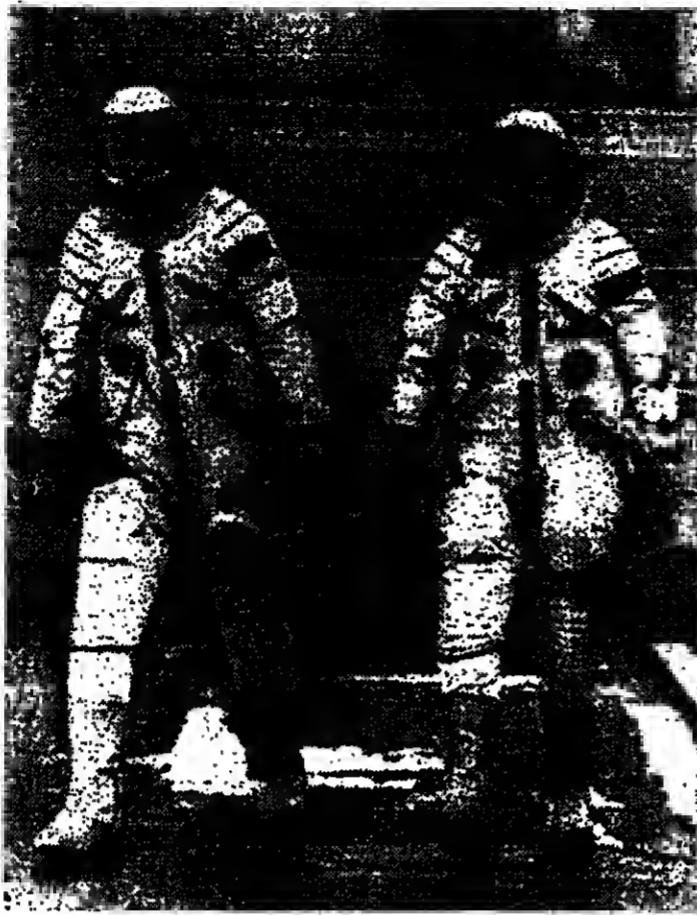
Soviet television did not broadcast live today's launching from the snowy launch-pad at Leningrad in central Asia. It has carried live coverage of such an event only once—in July, 1975, when a Soyuz crew blasted off for a rendezvous with a manned Apollo spaceship lofted by the United States.

The Soyuz-27 crew—air force Lt. Col. Vladimir Janibekov, a 35-year-old pilot who has been in the space program for seven years and trained for the Soyuz-Apollo mission, and flight engineer Oleg Makarov, 44, who flew on a Soyuz mission in September, 1973—were reported feeling well. Their craft's on-board systems were described as functioning normally.

The men they will be joining in the 19-ton Salyut station, Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko, 33, and Georgi Grechko, 46, made their docking through the rear hatch. On Dec. 20, Mr. Grechko took a "space walk" to inspect the main hatch outside and reported that "everything is in perfect order."

Some Western observers speculated at the time that he might be referring to facilities for a second ship's docking.

Tass confirmed today that the two docking hatches—which the orbital station was equipped with press agency said "opens up the



Commander Vladimir Janibekov, left, and flight engineer Oleg Makarov before the start of their mission. At right, rocket with Soyuz-27 thunders into space.

possibility for the station to operate simultaneously with two transport vehicles, a more reasonable and economical conduct of operations to replace the crew



of manned space flight for the Russians—if everything worked well.

On New Year's Eve, the two men from Soyuz-26 put up in the orbital station a small yule tree with some toys and in a televised interview from space, Mr. Grechko said he wanted to rest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## High Israeli Panel Backs Settlements Action by Cabinet

By H. D. S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Israeli Knesset's (parliament) Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today ratified the Cabinet's recent decision to approve an existing settlement retroactively and to set up three new Israeli settlements in Samaria—the biblical name for the northern part of the occupied West Bank.

The decision, made after two days of discussion, is part of the ongoing debate in Israel between those who oppose new settlements or the expansion of existing ones in occupied territories on the grounds that such action will harm prospects for peace, and those who would populate the occupied territories with Israelis as quickly as possible to strengthen Israel's position.

As was the case concerning settlements in the northern Sinai, Israel has again chosen a middle course between those favoring the settlements, led by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, and those who would halt Israeli expansion—at least for the time being. Gen. Sharon had sought four new settlements and 30 new military outposts in the northern Sinai. Instead, the Cabinet approved the expansion of existing settlements.

On the West Bank, Gen. Sharon supported a plan for 25,000 housing units, but received instead permission to set up the three new settlements and to legitimize an existing one in Samaria.

**Battle of Statements**

These compromises will not please the Arabs, however, who assert that Israel should withdraw from all occupied territories. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said that the settlements issue should not hold up negotiations and today, at a press conference in Egypt, he refused to answer Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's feisty defense of settlements on the grounds that he did not want to be drawn into "this battle of statements."

Ironically, the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) today admitted that if the government wanted new settlements on the West Bank, the government would have to find the people to populate them. The Gush Emunim is the most extreme group in Israel advocating Jewish settlements in the heavily populated Arab areas of the West Bank and had indicated that there were thousands of zealots ready to pour into the West Bank to settle the land.

Gershon Shafat, political secretary of the movement, today said that the Gush Emunim had all it could do to "strengthen" the settlements it already occupies. He accused the government of not giving enough support to settlements on the West Bank.

**Challenge Right**

The issue of the new West Bank settlements came before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee because the Democratic Movement for Change, which joined the government coalition last October, challenged the Cabinet's decision. Under the terms of its coalition agreement, the DMC has the right to challenge in the Knesset committee any Cabinet decision concerning settlements in occupied territory. The DMC is against expanding settlements, especially now, before peace negotiations. Meir Amit, minister of transportation, said today that the timing of the decision could not have been worse.

The challenge was a failure, however, as the Cabinet's decision was upheld in the committee by a vote of 14 to 9. One of the three DMC members on the committee voted with the government—leaving two DMC members and opposition Labor party members to vote against it.

In another development, Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Algeria Halts Its Buying From France

Boumedienne Order May Aid U.S. Trade

ALGERIA, Jan. 10 (UPI)—President Houari Boumedienne has ordered a government ministries and nationalized companies to stop buying anything from France, officials said today. The move could lead to more U.S. sales to Algeria.

Until now France has been Algeria's biggest supplier but has bought little in return—only a relatively small amount of oil and natural gas. Algeria has frequently urged France to buy more.

The United States has replaced France as Algeria's most important trade partner. U.S. firms buy more than 44 per cent of Algerian oil and more than 50 per cent of Algeria's natural gas. Algerian exports to the United States have been more than four times the volume of this nation's imports from the United States because until now the Algerians have purchased goods mainly from France.

The circular sent to ministries and nationalized oil, steel and other firms did not specify what other countries they should start buying from.

The circular could have been triggered by recent political strains between Algeria and France, foreign observers said. France has been backing Morocco and Mauritania, rulers of the western Sahara, while Algeria supports the Sahara guerrillas seeking independence for the former Spanish colony.

## Waldheim Sees Cyprus Progress

ANKARA, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Efforts to reach a settlement of the Cyprus question have progressed, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today before leaving Turkey, where he had two days of talks with new Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Mr. Waldheim was planning to visit Tehran before going to Athens and Cyprus to continue his efforts to resolve the dispute between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island. He said that his meetings here had been constructive and he hoped that they would help to resume the talks.

## U.S., Marcos Reopen Talks About Bases

MANILA, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—The Philippines and the United States yesterday resumed stalled talks on the future of U.S. bases in this country.

The secret sessions were being held at the presidential palace, with the teams headed by President Ferdinand Marcos and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, Richard Holbrooke.

While in Washington, he said, he asked whether he could have a copy of Mr. Carter's arrival statement in Warsaw. Even though it was six days away this was not so unusual a request, since these hand documents are often done well in advance. But he was told it was not ready.

On Dec. 27, Mr. Seymour was again in Washington, this time to depart by commercial aircraft for Warsaw, and was told again that no text was available.

Interpreters like to have such texts so they can think about (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Report Cites Favors, Services in FBI

## Hoover Accused by Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was accused by the Justice department today of accepting special favors and services from FBI employees and taking part in a pattern of long-standing and widespread abuses.

Hoover, who died in 1972 at the age of 77, was said to have accepted favors that ranged from additions to his home, including front porches, a fish pond, helves, telephone stands and an ornamental fruit bowl, to servicing of his lawnmower, snow blower and replacement of lawn and sidewalk.

"Plots were reset, metal polished, wallpaper retouched, firewood provided and furniture rearranged," the 40-page report said. Employees were on call night and day for this work.

On other occasions, the report said, Hoover got free tax advice from a bureau accountant and members of the FBI's exhibits section were called upon to build lifts each year for Hoover at Christmas, his service anniversary with the agency and other special occasions.

The report detailed similar and related charges against a number of other former high-ranking FBI officials.

But it said that no civil action was contemplated against any of these persons, partly because the statute of limitations may have run out and because "the actual amounts involved are small compared to the expense of litigation."

"FBI employees called upon to perform these services did not think them proper but felt compelled to follow orders for fear of losing their jobs, or of arbitrary transfers or promotion delays," the report said.

In a statement accompanying the report, Attorney General Griffin said the more than two-year investigation has "cast a shadow over a great institution."

He said the allegations also had raised suspicions about officials who did nothing wrong.

"This report will confirm that very few individuals engaged in improper conduct," Mr. Bell said. He issued a warning to all FBI officials that he would not "tolerate the kind of misuse of office or abuse of authority described in this report."

The report mentions the previously disclosed incidents involving current FBI director Clarence Kelley, who accepted two sets of window valances made and installed by FBI employees. Mr. Kelley has reimbursed the agency for the cost of the valances and has returned two television sets that were purchased by the FBI's radio engineering section for his Washington apartment.

The report notes that Mr. Kelley, who is retiring next month, was not involved in any of the other matters detailed in the report.



J. Edgar Hoover

## Soviet Workers Press Complaints

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (NYT)—A small group of disgruntled Soviet workers held a second news conference for Western correspondents today to press their protests against the government's alleged persecution of those who complain about corruption and other wrongdoing on the job.

Vladimir Kiselev, a former coal miner who was placed in a psychiatric hospital and then removed from Moscow after setting up the first meeting with

reporters six weeks ago, returned to the capital to organize today's session.

It included 10 workers, most of whom said they had been dismissed from their jobs after making persistent complaints to their superiors and to higher authorities.

The phenomenon of workers airing their grievances publicly is a new development in Soviet society, and there is no telling how long it will be allowed to last or how widespread it will become. Dissent here has usually been the preserve of the highly educated, and it has focused on political liberties rather than on the injustices and corruption of everyday life.

### New Cases

Among the new cases presented today were those of a bookkeeper, a nurse, a medical driver and a worker in a metal factory, all of whom said they had been dismissed for making various persistent complaints.

Tamara Mamonova, head bookkeeper at a vacation center in the Crimea, said she ran into trouble when she discovered that the director's wife was taking bribes and selling counterfeit passes to the center for those who did not want to wait their turn. She said the administrators were ordering expensive food—caviar and coffee for example—then keeping it for themselves and never serving it to the guests. They also stole new sheets and blankets from the hotel rooms and replaced them

Once, ordered to sign a requisition for 400 rubles (\$560) worth of dishware that had been stolen and falsely reported broken, she refused. The director fired her three times, she said, and three times a local court rejected her. The fourth time, last May, a prosecutor intervened against her and she remained jobless.

Similarly, Valentina Ovetz-kova, Mr. Kiselev's wife, said she had been dismissed as a driver for a tuberculosis dispensary in the Ukraine because she objected to the use of the official car for transporting liquor and other personal goods.

Alexander Baruchov said his confrontation with the authorities arose after he was injured in a metal factory in Leningrad and had to be transferred to lighter work. The factory administration refused to pay him the required compensation for his injuries because they did not want to spoil their accident-free record, which would qualify them for bonuses at the end of the year. He, too, was dismissed after he protested persistently, with their own worn ones, she charged.

## The Translator's Interpretation of His Boners in Warsaw

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Steven Seymour, whose interpreting slips dominated much of the news during President Carter's visit to Poland, has come forth to discuss what happened, to save—in his words—"some poor interpreter in the future from such embarrassment."

His main remedy, the Russian-born Seymour said, would be to insure that interpreters are given advance texts of presidential statements and that they are not forced, as he was, to stand in a freezing rain for two hours.

But the 31-year-old New Yorker acknowledged that he made mistakes, although he feels that his overall "good job" in Warsaw was overlooked in the press.

Despite the intensive publicity given his mistakes when Mr. Carter arrived in Warsaw on the night of Dec. 29, Mr. Seymour said that he had no idea he had done anything but a good job until the morning of Dec. 31 when a U.S. journalist came up to him at the airport and asked,

## Defends His Performance in Adverse Conditions

"Are you Steven Seymour, the interpreter who made some inaccuracies?"

"That was the first time I began to worry," he said yesterday in a telephone interview that he initiated to clear the air and, he hopes, his reputation.

### Other Assignments

Until news of the reported inaccuracies reached him, Mr. Seymour had been congratulating himself on his first presidential interpreting assignment. He said in the interview that not only had no U.S. official said or indicated anything was wrong, but he continued to work for Mr. Carter as if nothing had happened.

"After the arrival, we went into the motorcade," he said. "I was in a car with President Carter and Clerke and a Polish interpreter. I interpreted into Polish and the other fellow into English." He was referring to Edward Clerke, the head of Poland's Communist party.

The next day, Mr. Seymour in-

terpreted for Mr. Carter in his private meeting with Mr. Clerke, and after lunch, interpreted for the U.S. side in a larger meeting with Polish officials at which Mr. Carter and Mr. Clerke did most of the talking.

Meanwhile, a storm had developed in the United States, fed by news accounts of Mr. Seymour's reported mistakes at the arrival ceremony. He was ridiculed and the State Department was embarrassed by the publicity. It was announced in Washington that he was being dropped as the interpreter for Mr. Carter's news conference that day.

Mr. Seymour said that he was not told he was being replaced as the press conference interpreter; rather, he was told by U.S. officials that since there was uncertainty that he would be finished with the official talks in time for the press conference, some Poles had been substituted. At the banquet that night, he was told that there "already were

three interpreters" and that he was not needed.

But what about the reported mistakes? Did he make them?

The short answer was that in hindsight, having read some news accounts, Mr. Seymour said, he was "hard put to dispute" that he made some "slip-ups."

The mistakes, in his mind, were not major. He acknowledged that for Mr. Carter's expression about leaving Washington, he chose the verb that has the implication of "abandoning" a place. As to Mr. Carter's comments about the Poles' people's "desires" for the future instead of using a Polish word with neutral connotations, he chose one that is used to describe sexual desire.

Why did he do it? Mr. Seymour has an underlying explanation that he hopes will at least excuse what happened although he can't be sure why one word came out and not another.

## Newfoundland Premier Defends Controversial Baby Seal Hunt

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Newfoundland's Premier Frank Duff Moors yesterday defended the annual seal hunt off Canada's eastern coast as "one of the most humane and carefully controlled in the world."

He criticized the U.S. Congress resolution that last year condemned the culling of newborn harp seals in Canada, saying: "The hypocrisy of your Congress is hard to understand."

U.S. citizens, he said, killed between 30,000 and 40,000 seals off the coast of Alaska last year and their value to the United States was greater than the \$3.5-million income from eastern Canada's seal hunt.

"We feel a little upset when they pass resolutions against us and yet do it themselves," Mr. Moors said at a news conference here.

The Canadian province's Premier arrived in the United States on Sunday with a group of Canadian seal experts to "set the record straight" about the hunt that begins each year in mid-March and this year has a quota of 10,000 harp seals in the northwest Atlantic. Last year's quota was 170,000.

The culling of seal pups, defended as essential to the livelihood of thousands of Newfoundland fishermen and subject of balance of nature, has become a highly controversial subject in recent years and the target of several conservation groups, including the Canada-based Greenpeace Foundation and the International Fund for Animal Welfare.

French actress Brigitte Bardot was among hundreds of people who went to Canada last year to protest the hunt.

## Roots in 17th-Century Strife

## Fundamental Reasons Exist For Cambodia-Vietnam War

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 10 (NTT).—However puzzling Cambodia's motivation may be for provoking a major military and diplomatic showdown with Vietnam, its powerful neighbor, there is no doubt that fundamental reasons do exist for confrontation.

When the Khmer empire reached its low point under Burmese and Siamese attacks in the 17th century, Vietnam joined Cambodia's other neighbors in expansionism at Cambodia's expense. Only France's arrival on the Indochinese scene in the last century halted the process of dismemberment.

Cambodians never forgave Vietnam for the conquest of the fertile Mekong Delta, the rice basket of the Indochinese peninsula. In Cambodian parlance, the region continued to be called "Kampuchea Khrom," or southern Cambodia, at least until the Communist victory in 1975.

A source with recent access to senior Cambodian officials reported that shortly before Cambodia's rupture of diplomatic relations, Dec. 31, he had been told that in 1976 Vietnam had demanded that Cambodia negotiate border changes in Hanoi's favor, not only on land but in territorial waters surrounding the Vietnamese island of Phuquoc.

## Italy Regime Bars Bid by Communists

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP).—The regime of Christian Democrat Premier Giulio Andreotti told Parliament today that it intends to stay on as long as possible despite leftist pressures to bring the Communists into the government.

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga stated the government's position in a report on bombings, shootings and disorders in Rome and a dozen other Italian cities since Christmas.

"The government has the constitutional obligation of remaining at its post until it is and a third was fatally shot in the head."

The Communists, backed by the Socialists and the Republicans, have been pressing for the last month for an emergency government to include Communist ministers.

Earlier in the day U.S. Ambassador Richard Gardner flew to Washington for consultations, apparently over the possibility of Communist participation in the government of this NATO country.

Meanwhile, in Turin, masked gunmen seriously wounded an executive of the Fiat auto company, firing pistols as he left his car in the garage of the building where he lives, the police said. Gustavo Chirato, 51, head of production of one of the Fiat plants in Turin, was in serious condition with several wounds. A leftist urban guerrilla group, the "Red Brigades," claimed responsibility for the shooting.

Five armed and masked bandits broke into the offices of a warehouse company near Bergamo, abducted the owner and a guard and set fire to three warehouses containing 10,000 washing machines and 50,000 motors for machines, the police said. They left leaflets signed "Armed Workers Squads."

In Rome, the police battled leftist and rightist extremists in a district where two rightist youths were slain in an ambush and a third was fatally shot in a clash with police on Saturday.

**Turkey Campus Unrest**  
ISTANBUL, Jan. 10 (AP).—Campus unrest resumed today in Turkey with at least seven bomb explosions reported within 24 hours in major towns. Considerable damage but no major injury was reported.



IN TAY NINH PROVINCE—Caption accompanying this photo says it shows wounded children in emergency hospital in Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province, near Cambodian border.

## Hanoi Says Two Cambodian Units in Vietnam

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 10 (AP).—Vietnam said in a statement issued here today that up to Friday "about two battalions" of Cambodian troops still occupied Vietnamese territory.

The statement said that Cambodia must withdraw all its forces from Vietnam "and enter at an early date into negotiations to settle the border problem between the two countries," or else the Vietnamese would "fight back with determination" and the Cambodian authorities would have to bear the consequences.

Attributed to the Vietnam News Agency, the statement was issued as a press release by Vietnam's UN mission.

Cambodia, in a covering note, accused Vietnam of "large-scale aggression" against Cambodia and charged that "foreigners" commanded some Vietnamese units that had entered Cambodia.

The foreigners were not identified. Speculation is that Cambodia had Soviet personnel in mind. But some Western intelligence observers have expressed doubt that Russians are involved.

The Vietnamese statement said that last Tuesday, Vietnamese forces drove Cambodian forces

out of Vietnam in Dong Thap and An Giang Provinces but that the Cambodians still occupied some areas. It categorically rejected what it described as recent "brazen slanderous allegations" against Vietnam issued by Cambodia and broadcast from Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, Cambodia's official radio said today that Vietnam has widened its invasion front and captured a provincial capital for the first time in the border war.

In a largely optimistic report claiming that it had routed the Vietnamese, Cambodia said that Vietnam had taken Sen Monorom, capital of the northern Mondulkiri Province.

Sen Monorom, a small town occupied by the Cambodian Communists since 1970, is less than 10 miles from the border with Vietnam and about 105 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

Cambodian Claims Doubtful

If Vietnamese forces actually are in Sen Monorom—Radio Phnom Penh has been unreliable in some of its reporting on the invasion—it would mean that Hanoi has extended its front from 145 miles reported last week

to at least 255 miles north from the Grot of Thailand.

Diplomatic and intelligence sources said here today that they doubted Cambodia's claims of victory against the invasion force.

Phnom Penh radio, mentioned in Bangkok yesterday, said, "The enemy was basically routed by our forces on all battlefronts. We are continuing to mop up and wipe out the few remnants from our soil."

The Bangkok sources said that all reports monitored from the battlefield indicated little fighting since late last week. Cambodia said that its counteroffensive began Friday.

Most observers said they believed that the Cambodian editorial appeared aimed at domestic audiences and was an attempt to whip up support for anti-Vietnamese forces.

They pointed out that the Cambodians stressed guerrilla warfare against the well-equipped Vietnamese.

The sources said that this indicated that the Cambodians had taken heavy losses in the frontier conflict and were unable to field large forces against the invasion.

## News Analysis

## After Early Shock, Saudis Support Sadat

By Thomas W. Lippman

RIYADH, Jan. 10 (WP).—The rulers of Saudi Arabia, recovered from their shock at Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's startling peace initiative, are now giving him strong support.

They are doing so, according to informed sources here, partly because they want a Middle East settlement on the terms that Mr. Sadat is seeking and partly because he left them no other choice—just as he calculated when he decided to go to Israel.

The Saudis are not confident that Mr. Sadat will succeed in achieving a peace agreement that other Arabs could accept. The message they delivered to President Carter during his brief visit here was that Mr. Sadat needs U.S. help in the form of a blunt message to Israel on the need to withdraw from all territory occupied in the 1967 war and grant self-determination to the Palestinians. But if there was ever any serious possibility of overt Saudi opposition to Mr. Sadat's initiative, it has receded.

Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, made shortly after a trip here in which he did not tell the Saudis what he was planning, divided the government and led to sharp criticism among some elements of the Saudi leadership, according to informed sources. While the Saudis generally refrained from criticizing Mr. Sadat in public, there were strong held views in private that Mr. Sadat had made a serious tactical error.

**Sadat Downfall Feared**  
The innately cautious and conservative royal rulers reportedly resolved the issue in Mr. Sadat's favor, fearing that if they did not, it could lead to Mr. Sadat's downfall and replacement by a less congenial ruler in Egypt, to a resurgence of Arab radicalism or to a strain in the Saudis' carefully cultivated ties to the United States.

"There was never any dispute over Mr. Sadat's objectives," said a Saudi official who was among the critics of the Jerusalem trip. "He made mistakes."

As is often the case where the Saudis are concerned, there were more elements to be weighed in judging Mr. Sadat's move than political or international considerations. The Saudis take seriously the religious and symbolic implications of their policies and are uncomfortable at being forced to take sides in disputes among the Arabs. According to this Saudi official, Mr. Sadat's moves stirred criticism on several of these grounds.

First, he said, Mr. Sadat should not have prayed at Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque, a holy shrine of Islam, under Israeli military protection. In addition, in the view of his Saudi critics, Mr. Sadat insulted the other Arabs by his repeated assertions that Egypt

was the heart of the Arab world and the other Arabs could not act without Egypt.

Then he embarrassed Saudi Arabia, which has come to enjoy the role it has assumed in recent years as a political power in the Arab world and expects a certain respect as the financial benefactor that keeps Egypt afloat.

Finally, the critics here said, Mr. Sadat made a mistake by playing the Arabs' trump card—recognition of Israel without any assurance that he would get something satisfactory in return.

Once it became clear that Mr. Sadat was determined to forge ahead whether the other Arabs liked it or not, however, the Saudis began to come down off the fence on his side. They have not spoken out in favor of his trip to Jerusalem, but apparently are satisfied that the terms he is demanding as the price of peace are terms acceptable to them and to other moderate Arabs.

The Saudi leadership is said to have been reassured by the outcome of the Christmas summit in Jerusalem between Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin—not because the results were positive but because it became clear that Mr. Sadat was sincere in saying he would not settle for a bilateral peace treaty with Israel.

If Mr. Sadat had bolted to a separate peace it would have put this country in an intolerable position, observers here believe. The Saudis would have had to choose between Egypt on the one hand and the rest of the Arabs on the other, which is the kind of choice the Saudis do not like to confront.

## Israeli Committee Endorses Cabinet Action on Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

Begin said today that there was no basis for reports originating in Washington and elsewhere that Israel was contemplating giving up territory in the Negev Desert, within Israel proper, in exchange for settlements in the Sinai. He did not, however, rule out this proposition as a subject for discussion when political talks open in Jerusalem next Monday.

As yet there is no agreement between Israel and Egypt on the agenda and it is understood that U.S. representatives are mediating the matter.

Sadat, Weizman to Confer

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman will meet with Mr. Sadat in Aswan tomorrow, the government radio said today.

The report said that Gen. Weizman, head of the Israeli delegation to the Cairo talks on military aspects of a peace settlement, will go from the Egyptian capital to the Nile resort in Mr. Sadat's private plane.

Mr. Weizman met secretly with Mr. Sadat before Mr. Begin's Christmas meeting with the Egyptian leader at Ismailia.

The military talks start tomorrow.

Egypt, meanwhile, demanded Israeli compensation for oil extracted from occupied Sinai.

Mr. Begin responded to the Egyptian claim of \$2.1 billion for oil taken between 1967 and 1975, with the promise of a counterclaim.

"We don't have any official request," Mr. Begin said of the Egypt claim, first mentioned by Premier Mamedouh Salem and confirmed by Mr. Sadat. "We shall deal with it. If there will be any claim for compensation, we will have a claim for counter-compensation." Mr. Begin did not elaborate on what Israel might seek compensation for.

A 13-year-old boy was killed in a stampede that apparently took place after the police opened fire on the demonstrators.

## Buried in Silos Under Snow

## U.S. Missilemen Alert While Bored

By Michael Seiler

MINOT, N.D.—Under 60 feet of concrete, soil and rock, Mike Perkins and Scott Berry sit in a metal container called Oscar.

They are at the approximate hub of 10 silos, each of which holds a Minuteman-3 missile. Each silo is at least three miles from the next, and from three to seven miles from Oscar. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Berry are responsible for all 10.

Every minute of every day, there are 28 other men like them sitting in vaults buried under the North Dakota plains—35 crews in all, responsible for a total of 150 missiles. Each missile is armed with three independently targeted nuclear warheads.

If ever had to be given, the presidential order would be flashed to the 15 containers and the men inside would push the missile-launching switches—or, at least, they all say they would.

Of course, the theory behind the presence of the men, the containers and the missiles, scattered under 8,000 square miles of wheat and cattle country, is that their readiness guarantees that the order will never need to be given.

They are one of three legs of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. The Polaris and Poseidon missile-carrying submarines constitute another leg, and the Air Force's B-52s are the other.

Strategic Reviews  
Last month, the Pentagon began a major review of the U.S. strategic posture. The study, ordered by President Carter, is supposed to determine how much deterrent is enough.

At the heart of the review is the concern that by the mid-1980s the 1,000 Minuteman missiles in their concrete silos under the Great Plains will be up against larger, more accurate Soviet missiles than those that the Russians have now.

The Pentagon already has a replacement in mind for the Minuteman. In October, Defense Secretary Harold Brown gave the go-ahead to the Air Force to begin preliminary work on the MX missile, larger and more powerful than the Minuteman.

The MX system, if it ever is built, would be composed of mobile missiles moved around in concrete-lined underground tunnels several miles long. The system eventually could cost as much as \$40 billion.

With MX still only a drawing-board concept, the Minuteman remains important—and expensive. Winter came to North Dakota early this year, leaving a 2-foot-deep layer of snow over the gentle rolling hills and plateaus around Minot Air Force Base.

The snow will remain until spring.

There are no thaws in a North Dakota winter, say the Air Force personnel who work here. Temperatures as low as minus 40 F (minus 40 C) are common, and often the winds blow down from nearby Canada so strongly that the wind-chill reading approaches minus 60.

It is hardly the ideal place for an Air Force base. But the location—only 60 miles from the geographic center of North America—gives Minot more advance warning of a potential enemy attack than any other Strategic Air Command installation in the United States.

Maintenance of the missiles in their silos becomes a complicated task in winter, and an upkeep job often has to wait until the weather improves, said Capt. Doug Martin, who is in charge of a Minuteman-maintenance crew at Minot.

The weather is a constant enemy in winter, the captain said. Little pieces of equipment—bolts and nuts—freeze and the snow is always there to be cleared away before the maintenance men can open the 100-ton concrete hatch to get to the missile.

Snow and ice removal normally takes about five hours—first with bulldozers, then picks and axes.

If the Minuteman actually had to be fired, the hatch over its nose would be blown open by an explosive charge and the weight of the snow and ice would be no factor.

The launch site itself is an acre of land with almost nothing visible above ground except a light pole and three radar devices to spot the intruders.

The radar is super-sensitive. Capt. Martin said and it causes an alarm to sound when humbees, ducks, rabbits or field mice find their way inside the perimeter.

Teams of Air Force guards armed with M-16 rifles are dispatched to the unmanned sites when the alarm goes off. Usually, they find nothing more challenging than a flock of geese.

Each Minuteman missile is protected from the shock of a nuclear explosion by a spring-suspended base that can move as much as 4 feet up or down. A cushion of foam rubber lines the inside of the concrete hole.

The missile itself—6 feet wide, 60 feet long and weighing 78,000 pounds—has a range of more than 6,000 miles and can fly at speeds of 15,000 miles and hour. Its three one-megaton warheads will fall within yards of their targets.

"What if the order really came?" "The shock would undoubtedly surprise everyone," said Mr. Perkins. "But I don't think there would be any hesitation, any stopping for second to think about it any moral deliberation."

Mr. Berry said: "You have to believe that when the President says go to war, we're going to war. Otherwise, everything out here is useless."

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Berry have a schedule that calls for them to work 24 hours straight and then have 24 hours off, but North Dakota winters being what they are, launch crews frequently are unharmed in their capsules for 48 or more hours without relief arriving from the base, which is more than 20 miles away.

Entrance to Oscar is through a small wooden building that houses several guards, a cook and other support personnel, down a concrete shaft in a slow-moving train of elevators and stairs through two eight-ton blast doors.

Oscar itself is a small container suspended on shock absorbers inside a concrete-and-steel vault that has walls four feet thick.

ly rolling hills and plateaus around Minot Air Force Base.

The snow will remain until spring.

There are no thaws in a North Dakota winter, say the Air Force personnel who work here. Temperatures as low as minus 40 F (minus 40 C) are common, and often the winds blow down from nearby Canada so strongly that the wind-chill reading approaches minus 60.

It is hardly the ideal place for an Air Force base. But the location—only 60 miles from the geographic center of North America—gives Minot more advance warning of a potential enemy attack than any other Strategic Air Command installation in the United States.

Maintenance of the missiles in their silos becomes a complicated task in winter, and an upkeep job often has to wait until the weather improves, said Capt. Doug Martin, who is in charge of a Minuteman-maintenance crew at Minot.

The weather is a constant enemy in winter, the captain said. Little pieces of equipment—bolts and nuts—freeze and the snow is always there to be cleared away before the maintenance men can open the 100-ton concrete hatch to get to the missile.

Snow and ice removal normally takes about five hours—first with bulldozers, then picks and axes.

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## 2-Man Soyuz Sent to Become Second Ship Docked to Salyut

(Continued from Page 1)

In the Transcaucasian Mountains or do some subtle diving in Cuba after the mission was over. "Now we're happy," he said after the launching today.

During their 32 days in space the Soyuz crew has been studying the way space flight affects the growth of chlorophyll, green algae which Soviet scientists have been investigating as a possible source of food for orbiting spacemen.

Docking procedure for Soviet cosmonauts, in contrast to U.S. astronauts' methods, is almost completely automatic and pre-programmed. Thus a Western scientist said that a successful docking of the manned Soyuz-27 would show that unmanned craft carrying food and oxygen supplies for the Salyut station could also be sent aloft to resupply crews on very long missions. If the new crew replaces Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko and sends them back to earth, it would be the first such switch of crews in an orbital station.

The Soyuz launch vehicles can stay alone in orbit for only six days. In docking missions the rendezvous maneuver usually takes place in the first 48 hours.

"The multiple docking would give them the capability to build up the station out of single components," a Western European scientist said. "It would be the first step toward building a true space station."

The Soviet space program in recent years has concentrated on research into long-term manned space flight. Western observers do not believe there has ever been serious debate within the closed circles of Soviet decision-makers about justifying the expense involved. They believe that the Russians are interested in exploring the military applications of space vehicles.

The rockets that have sent up 77 Soyuz vehicles and nearly 1,000 Cosmos satellites since the launching of Sputnik 20 years ago all belong to the military.

"They may be interested in industry in space," a Western scientist speculated. "They have done a lot of research, for example, in producing new compounds that can't be made on earth, but can in conditions of weightlessness."

Earlier today, the Communist party daily newspaper, Pravda, reported that the space laboratory had been mysteriously losing water from a regeneration cycle. The mystery was solved after the crew determined that wooden interior fittings, prepared in the desert launching station, last summer, had been slowly absorbing moisture.

The capsule's interior is painted lime green, as are the complete components and control panel that fill the room.

The monotony of the green, broken only by the soft red evening of two padded chairs, is for the crew commander, one is his assistant.

There is a chemical toilet at the end of the room, a cot faring down, along the opposite wall. Neither is curtains off the Oscar's bright neon lights.

In the 24-hour work period, crew members take turns sleeping.

A small oven for heating frozen dinners sent down from the support building above, the AM-FM radio and a black-and-white television set constitute Oscar's spartan creature comforts.

But the boredom of the crew men is alleviated by the necessity of performing several functions during a work shift.

The first is to monitor messages coming over five different communications links—high frequency, very high frequency, ultra-high frequency radio system, telemetry and land telephone lines (Minot's capsules and silos are connected by 1,500 miles of protected underground cables).

The second function is obviously enough: to be ready to launch the 10 missiles. Obviously, but not simple.

The procedure, in case of presidential launch order, goes roughly like this:

"The two crew members decode the message, which includes a 'arming' code, then turn to small red metal box above assistant's console. The box, secured by two combination locks (each crew member knows one of his lock's combination).

Inside the box are two keys to authenticate documents and enable the crew to prove that it is go-to-war order is real.

The two men sit in front of their consoles and feed the "arming" code into their computer (in effect, arming the missiles). An alarm bell rings. The men insert their keys—the keyhole is 12 feet from each other so that one man cannot insert both. The commander starts his countdown.

"Five... four... three... two... one... key turn."

The two men turn their keys simultaneously and hold them in the launch position for a second count by the commander. "One... two... three... four... five... release."

The signal on the console panel that says "release away" light up and it is all over—unreal, able, final.

There is one last safeguard: would take more than just a two-man crew of Oscar to launch the 10 missiles. At least one other crew in one of the other launch-control capsules. Oscar's squadron would have to go through the same process with its own 10 missiles for Oscar Minutemen to be fired.

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## Interpreter Tells Story

(Continued from Page 1)  
the translation and provide more elegant performance in front of cameras. Mr. Seymour said he arrived in Warsaw on Dec. 28 and reported to the U.S. Embassy.

"I waited late into the evening to see if a test would be successful. Warsaw, the advance of the President's arrival," he said. It was not.

On Dec. 29, the embassy closed with Air Force One to see if a text was finally prepared and was told it was, but it would not be transmitted until it was. At 8 p.m. Warsaw U.S. Mr. Seymour and other American envoys left the airport to wait for Mr. Carter to arrive at about 11 p.m.

"I was obliged to stand in the tarmac," he said. "I couldn't find any shelter. It was very windy, very cold, and raining. I had a coat but no umbrella. The result was I was thoroughly frozen and soaked to the marrow of my bones."

"My only concern was to be able to physically walk out in the snow and do an intelligent job," he said.

Minutes to Go  
Air Force One touched down and finally a security aide came looking for him with a copy of the President's remarks.

"It was only a matter of minutes," he said, "before the President started speaking. I only had a chance to scan the first page."

"I was proud what I had done under such a difficult situation," he said. "I was proud what I had done because my face was cold, my hands numb, and I was soaked. What did me in was the lack of text and the absolute dismal conditions."

He returned to the United States from Poland on New Year's Eve, exhausted. The next day he called his parents and friends and learned for the first time he said, of his notoriety.

"Who wouldn't be depressed," he said, when asked his reaction. "They said I was taken off the assignment even though all things considered from the professional point of view it was a good job."

The State Department has been sympathetic. Mr. Seymour said that on Jan. 5 he was given an assignment to serve as an interpreter for two Soviet doctors in New York.

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## Bomb Consumption Rises Sharply At Least 16 Persons Killed As Arctic Storms Cover U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Heavy winds whipped the seas both the East and West coasts as an Arctic storm system forced temperatures in the West, bringing snow which was expected to continue today. At least 15 weather-related deaths were reported in seven states. In severe cold caused heavy snow on power systems throughout the northeastern quarter of the nation.

In Ohio, temperatures near or below zero prompted utility companies to reduce electrical output and call for power rationing. In Illinois, where the mid-morning reading was 4 degrees Fahrenheit (-18 centigrade), Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co. called the situation critical and asked customers to reduce consumption by 50 per cent. There were widespread reports of roads closed from snow, floods, fallen tree limbs, and schools were shut.

The worst of the storms that lashed much of the country yesterday hit New England with winds at 7 miles an hour on Cape Cod. A radio tower, a church spire and other structures fell in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

**Tanker Runs Aground**  
High seas drove around the foot of tanker Achilles, carrying 12 million gallons of heating oil, east of Bristol, R.I. The tanker remained intact and some was removed before tugboats could tow it.

**Provincetown, Mass.** "This came five feet over the top of the bulkheads. You can say, 'Well, there were walls of water,'" said a town official. Other officials said that state and federal aid will be needed to clean up after yesterday's flood.

Property damage was high in areas where the winds sent waves crashing into piers and sea walls as high as the second floor of waterfront homes.

A 23-year-old man was killed when his car swerved off a rinked road and hit a tree.

Alabama reported three deaths, 70 duck hunters drowned near the Tennessee River, blind woman who celebrated

## Death Sentence For 2 in Killing Of Reporter

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 10 (AP)—Two men convicted of first-degree murder in the slaying of a reporter, were sentenced to death today. Max Dunlap, 48, a Phoenix contractor, and James Robinson, 55, a plumber from suburban Chandler, were found guilty Nov. 8 of murder and conspiracy in the bombing.

The death of Mr. Bolles, a time reporter for the Arizona Republic, brought a team of lawmen to Arizona. Their report, issued in May, linked prominent Arizonans to crime.

## U.S. Drops Bribery Charges Against Ex-Representative

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10 (NYT)—A government yesterday unilaterally dropped a bribery prosecution against former Rep. Ed Garmatz, 74, a Maryland socialist, announcing at the outset of his scheduled trial here that a principal witness for the prosecution, Edward Helne Jr., president of United States Lines, had "created false documents" to support the bribery charges and to avoid prosecution.

The unusual dismissal statement was delivered by a deputy assistant attorney general who came here from Washington to announce the Justice Department's decision.

In effect, the move casts doubt on the corruption-hunting process of the U.S. attorney's office here, where many "white-collar crime" cases have been built, like this one, on the "touting up" of accused persons. Mr. Garmatz would have been the fourth current or former member of Congress to be tried here on federal corruption charges.

In the prosecutions here of former Vice President Spiro Agnew and of former Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel, defense lawyers charged that prosecution witnesses had been heavily motivated by government grants of immunity for themselves in return for testimony implicating "higher-ups."

Those defense statements were given credence by yesterday's disclosure that Justice Department aides and former federal agents told by Mr. Garmatz's defense had uncovered the alleged plan by Mr. Helne to implicate Mr. Garmatz to save himself.

Mr. Helne's attorney, Theodore Geller, did not explicitly deny the existence of the plan, but he said in a telephone interview: "I had thought it was up to the court and a jury to resolve issues of [witness] credibility, not the United States attorney."

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**FIRE AND WATER**—Smoke from a warehouse fire in Tooley St., London, wafts over the Thames yesterday. Tower Bridge is at left. Warehouse front collapsed.

## Calls 'Poisoning' Widespread

### Vermonters Crusade Over Lead in Water

By Michael Knight

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 10 (NYT)—It was with considerable surprise that Frank Velkas discovered recently that he had been living off Heorik Iken's "An Enemy of the People," a 19th-century Norwegian political satire.

In the play, it all ends badly for the medical officer of the municipal health in a small resort town after he discovers that the bathwater is slowly poisoning people. He refuses to keep quiet about it and learns the futility of personal courage.

But the curtain is not yet down for Mr. Velkas, a psychologist in this small college town, who learned that the "public water supply for 15,000 residents here contained dangerously high levels of lead and that the problem might exist in many communities across the nation. He refuses to keep quiet about it and is learning about personal courage.

"If it were possible, I'd say that Iken stole the plot from what's happening to me here," Mr. Velkas said. "That's how close the resemblance is. Difference is, nowadays they don't throw stones at your house to drive you out; they just treat you like a pariah and countermeasures for your court costs."

**A National First**  
Most public officials here, at the federal Environmental Protection Agency offices in Boston and at the Vermont Health Department in Montpelier, readily credit Mr. Velkas for bringing this town's water problems to public attention. Because of his efforts, Bennington will become the first community in the nation to replace all its lead water pipes, with a \$350,000 federal grant when the ground thaws.

But the officials deny his charges that they have persecuted him and are covering up a nationwide problem—two personal beliefs that last month led Mr. Velkas to refuse to accept the EPA's annual Citizens Environmental Merit Award.

"They're not going to shut me up with a treatment program for one town and an award, no sir," Mr. Velkas said.

The psychologist is easily given to outrage and to angry ranting at the cynicism of others. At any given moment, he may be outraged about a half-dozen things, and while his facts are usually unimpeachable and the conclusions he draws from them unassailable, the combined effect often leads people to consider him something of a crank.

Now that the water problem has gone into a lull for the winter, he has returned to badgering the Central Intelligence Agency for access to what he insists are its secret files on him.

Since the EPA award was announced, criticism of him has been muted here, but some of his original detractors still harbor strong feelings about him. "The man is a nuisance," said Richard Perrot, a member of the Bennington Board of Selectmen. "He started coming to all these meetings and demanding this and requesting that. He never had anything substantial to go on, and finally he got real borsome. So finally I just told him to get out and go about his business, saying, 'We don't need you here.'"

**'Chance' Discovery**  
Bennington's problems with lead in its water became known almost by accident in October, 1976, when researchers of the state's Health Department and scientists of the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta came here to study the effects of lead dust carried home in the clothing of workers at the Globe Union battery factory.

Lead ingestion, whether in the inhaling of automobile exhaust fumes or lead dust or in the drinking of lead-contaminated water, can have fatal results. More commonly, however, the result is low-level poisoning that can cause mental retardation, particularly in children.

As part of their study, the researchers tested the blood of Globe Union workers and also of a control group of residents who had no connection with the factory. The blood of the factory workers, as had been expected,

showed elevated lead levels. Unexpectedly, however, the control group did as well.

The lead was traced to pipes installed here more than a century ago and to a change three years ago in the source of Bennington's drinking water, a change that added corrosive "soft" water to the system. The new water dissolved the lead in the pipes, resulting in levels as high as six times the federal maximum of five parts per million.

**Other Cities' Pipes**  
Hundreds of older cities across the country have lead pipes, and EPA studies are indicating that some of them have corrosive water and high levels of dissolved lead as well.

Mr. Velkas became concerned about the lead in Bennington's drinking water. The more he

**Rep. Moss to Retire**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Rep. John Emerson Moss, D-Calif., 62, the dean of California's Democratic House delegation, announced last week that he will retire at the end of this year.

## High Court Upholds One-House Veto

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP)—The Supreme Court yesterday gave Congress an important victory over the presidency in a constitutional power struggle that has been waged for nearly half a century.

The justices let stand a decision upholding the one-house veto, which enables either the House or the Senate to decide unilaterally whether any of a wide range of governmental actions will survive.

Congress has passed numerous laws which an executive agency can take certain actions, such as issuing regulations for federal elections, but where either the House or the Senate can cancel the actions with a one-house veto. About 300 provisions of 200 laws incorporate this one-house veto, allowing for potential congressional disapproval of programs under which 13 Cabinet departments and other governmental units spend billions of dollars annually.

Every president since Herbert Hoover, supported by the Justice Department, has argued that the one-house veto is an unconstitutional intrusion into the executive domain, although various administrations have endorsed the device for specific, limited uses.

**Narrow Restriction**  
In November, for example, President Carter vetoed the Department of Energy Authorization Act of 1978 because "it limits the constitutional authority of the President through three one-house veto provisions." Earlier, however, he had approved the one-house veto in the Executive Reorganization Act, terming his approval a "narrow exception."

The decision left standing yesterday was handed down in May by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which voted 4 to 3 to uphold the one-house veto.

The judges agreed with lawyers for the House and the Senate that the device was permitted by the "necessary and proper" clause in which the Constitution gave Congress wide discretion to decide how to do its job.

The court rejected the position of the Justice Department, which

presumably on behalf of Congress as well as the executive branch, "conceded" that the one-house veto violated the constitutional separation of powers.

The court acted in a case brought by 140 federal judges who complained that in a 6 1/2-year period ended Oct. 7, 1975, the government had held their salaries constant while inflation eroded

their real compensation by 34.4 per cent. The net result, they contended, was a violation of a provision of the Constitution barring reductions in judges' pay.

The judges based one of their main arguments on the Federal Salary Act of 1967, which contained a one-house veto provision until last April, when Congress eliminated it.

## Supreme Court Lets Stand Press Gag Rules at Trials

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The Supreme Court refused yesterday to consider challenges to the constitutionality of two court orders that limited news coverage of criminal trials in Ohio and South Carolina. It avoided a ruling in a third, a similar case from Pennsylvania, by sending it back to the lower courts on procedural grounds.

The court thus provided strong evidence that it was prepared to accept restrictions on freedom of the press to avoid any risk on unfair trial in criminal cases.

The justices left standing judges' orders prohibiting lawyers, parties to the cases, witnesses or jurors from making any statement outside the courtroom and its formal proceedings, restrictions that are characterized by the press as "gag orders."

**Obscure Case**  
At the same time, the high court agreed to accept for oral argument and written decision a controversy over the alleged obscenity of a 12-minute recorded monologue by a comedian that featured seven words involving sex and excretion.

In another action, the court declined to decide whether present income tax laws unfairly discriminate against married couples while rewarding a pair of wage earners who live together while remaining single.

By declining to review the orders restricting trial coverage, the Supreme Court did not mark

any new ground that was applicable to news media throughout the country. That happens only when the justices agree to hear a dispute and then hand down a decision spelling out their reasoning.

But, by indicating publicly that there were not First Amendment problems involved worthy of review, the high court clearly gave unofficial encouragement to judges in other jurisdictions to issue similar orders without fear of interference by the higher courts.

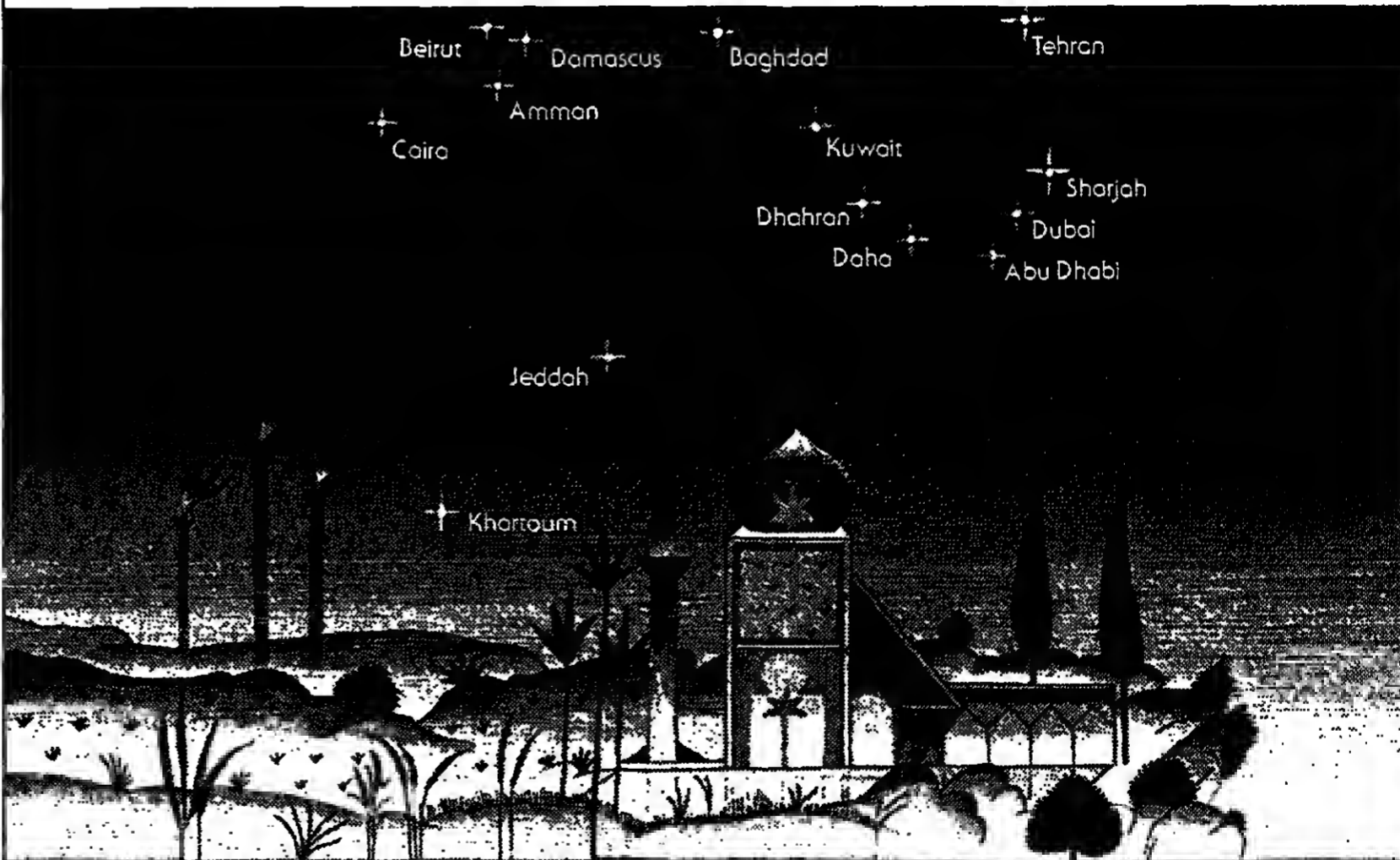
In other cases involving news and information, the justices left standing:

• A ruling that Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., was not entitled to a copy of a loan agreement between the Export-Import Bank and the Bank for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union that he sought under the Freedom of Information Act.

• A decision that a \$3-million copyright suit by the sons of executed spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg against lawyer Louis Nizer for unauthorized use of their parents' letters should have a trial court hearing on whether the author made "fair use" of the material in a 1973 book.

• An injunction against the Wall Street Transcript, a weekly financial publication, printing news accounts of research reports on investments prepared by Wainwright Securities, Inc., exclusively for its 900 institutional clients.

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## FILMS

## Zeffirelli Has Offered All-Star Life of Jesus

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

FRANCE, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Franco Zeffirelli's "Jesus of Nazareth," a four-hour television special sponsored by Lord Lew Grade, being released for theater showings. It has not yet been exhibited on French TV, but Part One has just arrived at the Malesherbes and at the France and Boulogne cinemas in English.

Directed with reverence and devotion, the script bears the name of the late Anthony Burgess, who translated excerpts from the Bible into English.

The casting of any such venture presents difficult problems and the ideal solution would be the use of unknown players. Instead, an almost all-star company has been assembled, a box-office requirement.

The Zeffirelli Jesus is Robert Powell, the handsome English actor who played the role of Jesus in the 1976 TV series "Jesus of Nazareth." His glasses removed, Powell reveals fine, penetrating blue eyes and speaks authoritatively as he recites the parables. Peter Dinklage plays the role of the blind man, and Michael York is John the Baptist, crying in the wilderness and elsewhere, and Anne Bancroft is Mary Magdalene.

Valentina Cortese is Herodias and Christopher Plummer is her husband, King Herod. The film also plays Simon Peter and Ian McKellen as Judas Iscariot. Other familiar faces are those of Olivia Hussey (Mary), Cyril Cusack (Jehoiada), Fernando Rey (Cassius), and Donald Pleasance (Melchior).

The film—only Part One may be considered here—is of high professional standards, carefully, if rather mechanically, acted and produced with obvious sincerity. The true test will be Part Two. The screen transcripts of Mat-

A scene from "Barberousse," a film by Japanese director Akira Kurosawa.



thew, Mark, Luke and John have all failed and it is significant that no great dramatist has ever attempted a play on the subject. It is to be hoped that Zeffirelli in the second part of his project will meet the challenge.

Akira Kurosawa, the celebrated Japanese director whose "Dersu Uzala" was acclaimed as the best film of 1977, is represented this week in Paris by "Barberousse" (at the Elysee Linceu, the Hautes-Seine and the 14 Juillet Bastille in its original version), which he made in 1965, but which is new to France.

Its scene is Kolshikawa, a mean quarter of old Tokyo, in 1820, and it relates the adventures of a young doctor serving as an intern in a charity hospital. He becomes so fascinated with his humane superior, the red-bearded physician of the title, that he abandons his ambitions to enter a career of scientific research to remain and treat the poor. He retains his lowly post even after his marriage to the daughter of a samurai of the wealthy aristocratic class. Woven into the story is the case of an abused wife whom he restores to health.

Kurosawa's inspiration for his scenario has been Dostoevski's "The Idiot" and "The Possessed," and it is the compassion of the Russian for suffering humanity that is the film's guiding theme. The opening sequences, which painstakingly set the period and surroundings, are leisurely in pace and, lacking much movement, might be edited to overall advantage as the film runs for a full three hours. It is during the second half that the movie hits its dramatic stride and Kurosawa's mastery technique comes to the fore after an hour of detailed preparation.

## To Take Opera Post in 1980

## Beverly Sills Putting Voice to Bed

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Beverly Sills, the Brooklyn-born soprano who became a star of the New York City Opera, the Metropolitan and many other leading international companies, will retire as a singer in the fall of 1980 and take a post as co-director of the City Opera.

The 48-year-old artist's decision was announced yesterday afternoon by John Samuels, chairman of both the City Opera and the New York City Center, and by Julius Rudel, the company's director. Mr. Rudel will remain as co-director.

"I'll be 51 years old when I quit," Miss Sills said at a news conference. "I'll have no more operas I want to sing in, no more roles I want to do. There are no more opera houses I haven't sung in. I will have recorded everything I ever dreamed of recording. I'll put my voice to bed and go quietly."

Miss Sills, who made her City Opera debut in October of 1965, seemed pleased that her retirement would come exactly 35 years later. "I'm tidy, I'm also very lucky. There's not a thing I regret not having done. I hate to say it, but I did it all."

Though plans are still sketchy, Miss Sills said, "I would like my last staging appearance to be from the City Opera stage, in a gala fund-raising concert. It would be a sort of family goodbye, my farewell present to the company."

The soprano's last appearance at the Metropolitan, where she



Beverly Sills

made her much-delayed debut in 1976 at age 45 in Rossini's "The Siege of Corinth," is scheduled for the 1978-79 season, when she will sing in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." Her final appearance at the City Opera is planned for the spring of 1979, "but the opera isn't set as yet." It could be a new work by Dominick Argento, based on Dickens's "Great Expectations," in which Miss Sills would play the role of the aged recluse, Miss Havisham.

In the spring of 1979, she will create the title role in Giancarlo Menotti's "Juana la Loca" in San Diego, and there she will also be alternating with Joan Sutherland in the two leading female roles of "Die Fledermaus."

Adele and Rosalinda. It was as Rosalinda in the Johann Strauss operetta that Miss Sills made her City Opera debut in 1965.

The City Opera has operetta plans for Miss Sills, too. The 1978 fall season is scheduled to open with a two-week run of Victor Herbert's "The Red Mill."

Miss Sills would not be the first woman singer to take on the duties of artistic director of an opera company. The Scottish soprano Mary Garden enjoyed a short but flamboyant run as director of the Chicago Opera in the 1921-22 season, but she ran up a deficit of a million dollars and was replaced.

Although she said that she had not had time to formulate specific policies she would like to follow as a co-director, Miss Sills emphasized that she wanted to see more American singers take their places in the operatic sun.

"Big Talents"

"There are big talents out there and we've got to use them, build them up," she said. She would also like to see a continued emphasis on opera in English. "I'd like to see the endowments put up money for good translations. I think that if we had done Korngold's 'Die Tote Stadt' in English last year we would have had a tremendous hit with it."

Miss Sills wanted it made clear that she would be involved in the City Opera at many levels. But she said that she would miss singing in public, which she has been doing since age 3, when she won a beautiful-baby contest in a New York park.

## To U.S. Couple

## Moscow Approves Export Of Art by Nonconformists

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI)—An American husband-and-wife team of art dealers today completed a shopping trip in which they won official approval to export works by nonconformist painters once barred from exhibiting in the Soviet Union.

Jonathan and Elena Kornetshuk Showe said that they signed a two-year contract with the government's foreign trade agency, Sovnarkhoz, to export Soviet nonconformist art. They will open a gallery in Pittsburgh this winter especially for the works.

Mrs. Showe, 29, a Russian-speaking art historian, said that "the Soviet authorities were very cooperative, even eager to help us. We met with everyone we asked to meet and all the works we wanted to buy were approved for export."

These included oil paintings by Vladimir Nemukhin, etchings by Dmitri Plavinsky and various graphics by Oleg Kandaurov, three of the country's best-known nonconformist artists.

Khrushchev's Pronouncement They are members of a group of artists who became targets of official repression following then Premier Nikita Khrushchev's pronouncement in 1962 that abstract art looks as if it were "dashed with the tail of an ass."

Nemukhin, an abstractionist whose work hangs in New York's Museum of Modern Art, was among 20 painters taking part in an open-air exhibition in Moscow in September, 1974, that was broken up by bulldozers and water cannon.

Since that low point they have

gradually been allowed an increasing amount of freedom to exhibit their work abroad. Although all have had paintings or graphics shown abroad, the Showes' venture is the first to give them officially approved access to Western art markets.

Mr. Showe, an economist who worked in the Nixon and Ford administrations, said that he and his wife had invested more than \$100,000 in 300 graphics and watercolors and 25 oils. The usual U.S. dealer's markup is as much as 300 per cent but they plan to sell the works for about double their purchase price.

Price Set Under the Soviet system, he said, they set the price with the artist. The artist sells his work to the government's art fund and it is then passed to an export salon and to the foreign trade agency, each of which takes a cut, before it reaches the foreign buyer.

Mr. Showe said that he was assured that the artist will still get "a very high percentage of the price," which ranged from \$15 to \$20 for small etchings in editions of about 50 to \$1,000 for large oils.

The Showes said that in addition to nonconformists they bought work by artists whose membership in the Union of Artists gives them official status—but none of it, in the state-approved socialist-realist style.

Mrs. Showe said that they found even official artists were privately doing innovative work which could compete on artistic merit in the New York art market.

## Meteorites Found in Antarctica

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A scientist's discovery of 21 meteorites within two hours of setting up camp in Antarctica seems to confirm his theory that old ice patches are treasure chests of the objects from outer space, the National Science Foundation says.

The foundation announced last week that Dr. William Cassidy, a University of Pittsburgh geologist, reported the discovery in a radio message relayed from the icy wastes.

Dr. Mort Turner of the foundation's division of polar programs said this was the first time anyone had successfully predicted

where meteorites would be found without actually seeing one fall in that area.

Meteorites are hunks of stony or metallic material that survive the searing trip through earth's atmosphere to strike the surface. They are of interest to scientists studying extraterrestrial material for clues to the origins of earth and the solar system.

Last year, Dr. Cassidy led a scientific team that found 11 meteorites in the general area of the new discovery, a region of the Transantarctic Mountains in Victoria Land about 120 miles north of McMurdo Station, the principal U.S. scientific outpost.

After the last expedition, Dr. Cassidy theorized that meteorites—which fall constantly over the earth—might be preserved in quantity and quality within Antarctica's deep ice. The cold and ice protect against erosion and chemical reactions that destroy the space rocks elsewhere.

Dr. Cassidy reported that most of the newly found meteorites were relatively small, with the largest weighing about 17 pounds. One of those found last year weighed 808 pounds, making it one of the largest ever uncovered on earth.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamparuna of the University of Maryland, a noted meteorite expert, termed Dr. Cassidy's latest discovery a "rare and fantastic find."

"Without the need for going to the moon, we now have the opportunity of collecting extraterrestrial materials that have been preserved in excellent condition by the extreme-cold conditions in Antarctica," Dr. Ponnamparuna said.

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## Republicans and the Canal

With Sen. Baker visiting Panama and Sen. Laxalt leading a "truth squad" across the country to fight the canal treaties, the Republicans are getting deeper into that issue by the day. This is not surprising; Mr. Reagan made it an important part of his campaign and it would be one of the tests by which the Republicans choose their candidate in 1980. Moreover, there are precedents in Republican history which may make the party leaders nostalgically wistful.

In the 1920 campaign, the overriding issue was the League of Nations. Republicans in the Senate fought against it; some moderate proposed amendments in the form of reservations; President Wilson refused this—and the League lost the United States. But the Republicans won the presidential election with, of all people, Warren G. Harding.

This chain of events might well suggest a duplication over Panama to Republicans who are disturbed about the progressive weakening of their voting strength. It is especially appealing to those who regard their best hope to lie in recruiting Democratic conservatives from the South and West and abandoning Eastern liberalism.

One aspect of the new Republicanism is rather curious, considering the sensitivity of the American people to foreign entanglements since Vietnam. For whereas the conservative Republicans immediately after the war were essentially isolationist—like Sen. Taft—the present breed take after Secretary of State Dulles. They want the United

States to assert itself internationally, and to hold onto the Canal Zone in the teeth of a good deal of alien opinion, especially in Latin America, doubtless seems to them a good way to begin.

To express senatorial opinion of the canal treaties in the form of reservations or amendments could create a lot of trouble in Panama, which has its own breed of intense nationalists. But if any arrangements could be worked out to bring Republican moderates into support, at least a stalemate such as that over the League might be averted and a measure of bipartisanship restored over foreign policy.

This might also diminish the influence of such Republicans as Laxalt and Reagan—as well as Sen. Dole, who fought in the courts to keep the Hungarian crown away from Hungary. The process would not be an easy one, nor would the results be clear-cut, in all probability. The Republicans are thrashing around to find some new appeal; the American citizenry is uneasy about a number of phases of foreign policy; even the current administration has not yet found its feet in this area.

But at least the concentration of interest on a single question, the heady and obscurantist reversion to mere patriotic rhetoric, might be averted if a confrontation over the canal treaties could be compromised. And that in turn might help the United States to avoid a major confrontation on a national scale between two utterly opposed parties—a phenomenon which has been fortunately rare in American political history.

## Making the Bonn Locomotive Pull

The measures needed to lift the industrial economies out of their deepest and longest recession since the 1930s have been the subject of a dialogue of the deaf between Washington and Bonn. A new international study forecasts reduced growth and rising unemployment for Western Europe in 1978—and perhaps for some time to come—unless West Germany, Japan and the United States soon adopt expansionary measures. How can Bonn be brought to accept this reasoning?

The study, by the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, expects the indicated tax-cut and spending plans of the Carter administration to be adequate, if Congress acts quickly. Japan, as before, is pledging cooperation; the question is whether its follow-through will be better this time. But West Germany, which enjoys much more from its West European neighbors than the other two locomotive economies, has again refused to join in a new effort to pull the rest of the world into a faster recovery. In fact, Bonn now challenges the whole idea that the big three, despite their control of 80 per cent of the non-Communist industrial world's production, can bring prosperity to others, as the OECD study suggests, by stimulating internal demand, production and, thus, imports from weaker countries.

That's a new thesis. Until now, West Germany has invoked its right to set its own pace, lest too much stimulus revive inflation. But a commitment was obtained from Chancellor Schmidt, at the seven-nation London summit last May, that he would take remedial measures if West Germany's stated growth target of 5 per cent in 1977 was not being achieved. The trouble was that forecasts of a shortfall were brushed aside until September; tax cuts and spending increases then proposed to the Bundestag came too late to improve a poor 1977 growth rate of less than 3 per cent.

Yet a repetition of the 1977 experience now appears to be shaping up for 1978. West Germany's Economics Ministry acknowledges that growth at best will reach 4 per cent; the OECD forecast is 3 1/4 per cent for West Germany and 2 1/2 per cent for West Europe as a whole. Bonn asserts that it is unreasonable to expect the German economy to do better as long as the rest of the world is in recession. Exports account for 25 to 30 per cent of West Germany's gross

national product and half or more of the output of some industries. These exports, Bonn argues, will have to find a market if the German economy is to achieve full recovery.

The argument has become circular. West Europe cannot recover unless the lead is taken by West Germany, which imports four to five times as much from France, for example, as does the United States. But West Germany contends it cannot recover unless West Europe recovers first.

Not only President Carter and his chief economic advisers, but Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain and President Giscard d'Estaing of France have tried and failed to break through this chicken-egg argument with Schmidt. Foreseeing concerted pressure, Schmidt has insisted on postponing the next seven-nation economic summit, to be held in Bonn, until July.

What worries the OECD at the start of the industrial world's fifth year of recession is that low growth rates and high unemployment will become increasingly difficult to reverse. Low growth, the new OECD study argues, means "low levels of productive investment that could prejudice job opportunities for years to come." Protectionism increasingly is hampering trade, which heretofore has grown faster than, and spurred, production. There is a danger that "cyclical conditions would gradually get built into the structure of the OECD economies." Four years of economic sluggishness has also weakened virtually every democratic government in Europe.

Schmidt undoubtedly is aware of the dangers. His supporters in the trade unions and his business-influenced opponents of the Christian Democratic Union favor more economic stimulus. But his political judgment evidently is that unemployment affects only 5 per cent of the voters while inflation worries everyone. His coalition partners of the Free Democratic party evidently take the same view.

What needs to be explored is whether there is not some way to respond to Bonn's concerns. One possibility would be a joint move by most of the industrial countries simultaneously to stimulate growth at home and to increase aid to the developing countries while stabilizing the dollar-mark relationship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Communist Realities

Those innocents who credulously swallowed the propaganda that everything in Indochina and elsewhere in the Third World would work out wonderfully if revolution were allowed to take its own course are now learning the hard truth. Tank battles between extreme left-wing regimes in the Horn of Africa have failed to arouse worldwide protest. Laos is on the verge of starvation under its new masters. The jungle terrors

who seized power in Cambodia have pursued a campaign of extermination that almost defies description. Tens of thousands of South Vietnamese are fleeing their country at the risk of their lives to escape from totalitarian oppression. And now two Communist states—Cambodia and Vietnam—are waging war against one another. According to Marxist-Leninist teachings, all these things should be unthinkable.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1903

MADRID—An unsuccessful attempt was made this evening upon the life of the Spanish King, Alfonso XIII, as he was returning from church. As the royal "cortege" was passing through the streets a man fired a revolver at the second carriage of the royal procession, which was not occupied by the King, but by the Duke of Solomayor, the Grand Chamberlain. Nobody was injured. The man, an anarchist, was arrested and gave his name as Pello-Rentil.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1928

SHANGHAI—In a manifesto addressed today to the Chinese Nationalists, Chiang Kai-shek, the youthful military leader, accepted the offer again to assume command of all the Nationalist forces and to conduct a new drive against Chiang Tso-hsi's Northern Government in Peking. Chiang Kai-shek is now in Nanking, where he is engaged in working out the necessary plans for his new, ambitious and gigantic campaign northward.



## Love-Thy-Enemies List

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Bert Lance sent me a friendly note the other day from Calhoun, Ga. In a firm hand, he wrote: "The Bible says, 'Love those who despise you.' In that spirit of forgiveness, he sent holiday greetings."

My friend Bert is the only politician who has compiled an "enemies list" for the purpose of loving those on it. But he's wrong about me. Far from "despising" him, I salute the President's best friend in awe, wonderment and gratitude. Consider his current contributions:

1. He is providing the White House with a direct link to Saudi Arabia. By prevailing on a group of Saudis to buy (for a generous \$30 a share) stock in the National Bank of Georgia that had been recently selling for \$11 a share, he has given that government good reason to believe that the President of the United States is obligated to them for halting out his best friend.

Although the front man in Bert's deal-out is Ghaleb Pharaon, that Saudi contractor is merely the go-to and agent of Sheikh Khalid bin Mahfouz, deputy general manager of the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia. The Sheikh sits on two billion, seven hundred million in deposits in Jidda, with instructions from his King to buy control of selected United States banks which have useful political connections.

#### Nasty Things

The man who made this deal is John Connally, who may say nasty things about Mr. Carter in public but who is now the White House's darling in private. "Big Jawn" was Sheikh Mahfouz's partner last August in buying control of the Main Bank of Houston. The young law partner in Houston's Vinson & Elkins who put together the Lance-Mahfouz deal is Frank Van Court, who sits outside Mr. Connally's law office and handles his deals.

Although the United States government makes a fuss about who buys government-licensed television stations, it cares not what foreign interests buy government-chartered banks; thanks to this anomaly and to Bert Lance, Saudi Arabia now has close financial-political ties to both a United States President and a Republican presidential hopeful.

2. Bert has made it possible for middle-level professionals to redeem the highly politicized Justice Department. (Attorney General Bell has properly reposed himself from all Lance matters; the value of Mr. Bell's 2,000 shares of the National Bank of Georgia rose \$18,000, thanks to the Saudi offer.)

Since Deputy Attorney General Peter Flaherty quit on Dec. 9, a troika of aides has been pursuing the Lance investigation without supervision. "That is because the next deputy AG, Ben Civiletti, faces Senate confirmation hearings and wants to be able to plead 'ignorance of the Lance investigation.'"

#### The Troika

Thus unencumbered, the troika—Cono Namorato, John Kenny and William Becker—are creeping laboriously ahead. Though they have let one statute lapse, they have been using an Atlanta grand jury to subpoena—and will take sworn testimony from—First Chicago, Manufacturers Hanover, and National Bank of Georgia officials to determine if Lance colluded with real or fictitious, a subject never dealt with in the Senate hearings.

Also, the Lance troika has been laden with material from SEC investigators about securities and money manipulation involving other people's assets, as well as the file from the Controller's Office that has to raise the question of perjury.

As the case builds, other Justice pros wonder why the troika has not yet impeached a special grand jury. Perhaps they worry about an Atlanta jury's "home-town call," or are awaiting pressure from Baltimore Democratic politician Civiletti. But the chance to redeem a solid departmental reputation is theirs.

3. Bert is making it possible for the Republicans to pick up an extra 20 House seats this fall. The "Southern Suture" to the President will take place at the World Congress Center in Atlanta on Jan. 20. The dinner, which aims to raise \$650,000 for the Democratic National Committee in \$1,000-per-couple bites, will feature Bert Lance as dinner chairman and emcee, impressing friends in Georgia and Florida by embracing John White, the new Democratic chairman, and hearing the President say, "Bert—I'm still proud of you."

The Democratic fatecast brought,

together by Lance (and Vice-President Mondale, who last week was hustling tickets to this dinner in Florida and North Carolina) will feast on roast duck à l'orange with sauce bigarade, topped with Georgia peach tarte chantilly.

But come this autumn, if and when a potential Lance trial or plea-bargaining begins, Republican candidates will be feasting on the special-treatment diplomatic passport still granted to Lance, the nights spent in Mr. Lincoln's bed at Jimmy Carter's invitation, and—most of all—the fact that every Democratic candidate who gets money from the party's National Committee next fall will be campaigning on "Lance money."

That's why I sent friend Bert an answering note with cordial greetings, along with another biblical saying that motivates journalists: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall set you free."

## The Wrong Tax Cuts

By George F. Will

It is alarmingly—but reasonably—weak, and there is little reason for hoping that a sharp stimulus to consumer demand will stimulate investment.

#### Adding to Deficit

The approximately \$15 billion in individual tax cuts are not only unjustified as stimulus, but will add to the huge anticipated deficit and may increase expectations of inflation, thereby counteracting the effect of the business-tax cuts in improving the climate for investment. Hence the size of the individual cuts, relative to the business cuts, could make the entire package a net loss to the economy.

The proposal for a phased out of 4 percentage points in the business tax rate, like the proposal for liberalizing the investment tax credit, is targeted at the economic problem. But it is not a bullet of sufficient caliber. The basic economic problem is that there is too much risk in the investment process. Inflation, a severe recession and government-generated uncertainties related to legislation and regulation have raised what economists call the "hurdle rate." That is the rate of return on investment that must be anticipated before businessmen will be eager to invest. It probably would take a cut of 8 percentage points in the business tax rate—twice the size of Carter's proposed cut—to lower

the general risk factor to what was in the 1960s.

#### Steeper Scale

Regarding individuals, Carter proposes cutting the tax rate in the bottom bracket by 14 per cent and in the top bracket by 5 per cent. This would make the 5 system more steeply progressive. So would the proposal to change the \$750 exemption to a \$250 credit. That would shift a \$40 billion burden from low-income groups to single persons with taxable incomes of at least \$12,500 and families with incomes of at least \$16,000.

As the tax system becomes more steeply progressive, the rate of inflation are magnified. And as the system becomes more progressive, the tax burden falls with increasing severity on the classes that traditionally have performed society's investment function.

But, increasingly, a function government is to ration that which government makes scarce. As government policy (inflation, inflation, which by now is policy) discourages individuals from performing the investment function, government edges toward performing that function. The benign label for that will be "credit allocation." The real effect will be nationalization of credit and government control of opportunity.

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**Central Banks  
Fail to Agree  
On the Dollar****As U.S. Unit Falls  
In European Trade**

BASEL, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Central bankers from the United States, Western Europe and Japan failed to reach full agreement on how to achieve a lasting solution to the dollar's problems at their monthly meeting here at the Bank for International Settlements, informed sources said today.

A U.S. call for surplus nations, in particular West Germany and Japan, to do more to boost their economies and take in U.S. imports annoyed the Germans, but left the Japanese relatively unaffected, the sources said.

However, everyone welcomed the latest U.S. dollar support measures while agreeing that the dollar's trade and current-account deficits remained the underlying cause of the dollar's weakness, the sources added.

The sources said yesterday that outgoing Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns put no pressure on the surplus countries to reflate. But informed sources said today that while Washington may not have applied overt pressure, it nevertheless made it plain that the strong currency nations as a whole were the problem.

The Germans stressed that while they run a heavy trade surplus, the basic balance of payments in the first 11 months of last year was in deficit by \$5 billion. On the service, trade and long-term capital accounts, the sources said.

The final surplus of 4 billion DM for all transactions was made possible by a heavy inflow of short-term funds of a kind the source said was not a permanent measure, decided by the Bundesbank in conjunction with the U.S. State Department.

For their part, Japanese officials acknowledged that their surplus had been too high. They said Japan's 1977-78 budget, with a target of 7-percent growth, would do much to correct the situation, the sources said.

**Dollar Drifts Lower**

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—The dollar drifted lower against most major currencies in late trading today.

The Bundesbank apparently provided light support, buying a mere \$3.3 million at the Frankfurt exchange.

For the second day in a row, the dollar fell off fairly sharply after the Bundesbank presumably stepped out of the market. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, charged with handling U.S. market intervention, appeared slow to respond to downward pressure in the rate, one dealer said. But it was not yet clear whether this would be the Fed's action in the future or merely reflected some uncertainty about implementing its more active foreign exchange role.

The dollar traded around 2.1450 DM for most of the day before slipping to 2.1363 DM, down 87 points.

The dollar lost 50 points against the Swiss franc at 2.0125 francs, against the French franc, it shed 7 points at 4.7308 francs.

Against the yen, the dollar was little changed at 241.33 yen against 241.20 overnight.

The dollar dropped somewhat more sharply against the guilders to 2.2865 guilders from 2.2898 yesterday.

Steering rose 18 points to \$1.0188, but it was below its best levels of the day after news of mid-December banking figures. The statistics were not as good as market forecasts and spotlighted doubts about U.K. money supply growth.

The price of gold closed at \$179.50 per ounce, its highest level in over 1 1/2 years.

**Steel Subsidies  
Said Insignificant**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A government report says subsidies to foreign steel producers have not significantly influenced the price of steel imports, as charged by U.S. steelmakers.

A report for all given British Steel Corp. all subsidies were less than 1 per cent of the selling price of steel in this country, the Federal Trade Commission said.

The report, which has not been adopted by the commission, said subsidies to Japanese producers were estimated at less than 0.25 per cent of the selling price of steel in this country.

U.S. firms have complained that foreign government subsidies helped make the low-price imports possible, and caused layoffs and plant closings.

**Ford Raises Car Prices**

DEARBORN, Mich., Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. said the suggested retail prices of 1978-model Ford Pinto, Mustang and Mercury Bobcats have been increased an average of \$89, or 4.5 per cent, effective immediately.

**Fed Aide Concerned  
Over Loan-Rate Rise**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Charles Partee, one of two Federal Reserve Board members who dissented in last Friday's split decision to increase the discount rate, said yesterday he was concerned about the risks it meant for the U.S. economy. And he said he felt it would not have "too much effect" in helping the dollar.

Mr. Partee commented on what he termed "one of the most difficult" Fed meetings in recent years. The day-long meeting of the seven Fed governors ended late Friday afternoon with four governors—led by Arthur Burns, the departing chairman—voting for the half-point increase to 8 1/2 per cent. Mr. Partee and David Lally opposed the move.

The seventh governor, Philip Jackson Jr., was on vacation and could not be reached.

The Fed said the action was taken to help shore up the dollar, which has been weakened by deficits in the U.S. trade and balance-of-payments accounts.

Under unusual circumstances the discount rate follows, rather than leads, the market. But Mr. Burns, who is due to be replaced at the end of this month by William Miller, chairman of Textron Inc., had fought for a dramatic increase in interest rates to impress on foreign dollar holders U.S. determination to defend the dollar's international value.

Mr. Burns, who had long wanted a policy of more active intervention to support the dollar, finally won the administration over to this view last week. But, according to informed sources, the Fed's action was designed to discourage.

For their part, Japanese officials acknowledged that their surplus had been too high. They said Japan's 1977-78 budget, with a target of 7-percent growth, would do much to correct the situation, the sources said.

**Industrial Output  
Rises by 0.8%  
In West Germany**

BONN, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—West German industrial production rose 0.8 per cent in November over October, the Economics Ministry said today.

It also reported that new orders received by the manufacturing industry rose 0.5 per cent in November.

The seasonally adjusted production index for November, base 1970, stood at 115, up from 114 in October, which was revised down from the 115 initially reported.

Taking October and November together, the ministry said, there was no change over the two previous months, but a 1.5-percent improvement over the same period last year.

The new order index in November stood at 165, base 1970, against 165 in October (revised up from 164). For foreign orders, the index was 205 compared to 210 in October.

In October and November together, new orders were up 8 per cent on the previous two months and by the same percentage over the same period of last year.

**Arab Oilfield  
Is Said Larger  
Than Estimated**

ABU DHABI, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansur bin Zayed said new studies show an Abu Dhabi offshore field is much larger than first estimated, the semi-official newspaper Al-Bitnah reported today.

Mr. Zayed told Al-Bitnah the Upper Zakum offshore field is capable of producing 1 million barrels of oil a day.

The field is operated by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Operating Co. in which the state-owned Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. has a 60-per-cent share, British Petroleum Co. 14 2/3 per cent, Cie. Francaise des Petroles 13 1/3 per cent and a group of Japanese companies operating under the name Gedco 12 per cent.

Abu Dhabi's output now averages 1.6 million barrels a day. Mr. Zayed told the newspaper the capacity of the offshore field will be raised to 1 million barrels a day but future production levels will be decided in the light of the government's conservation policies.

In addition to the Upper Zakum field, work has started on developing five new offshore fields which will produce up to 320,000 barrels a day, he said.

**Ghana Finds Oil**

ACCRA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Oil has been found in commercial quantities in Ghana, Head of State Ignatius Acheampong said today.

Gen. Acheampong, as reported by the Ghana news agency, told a news conference marking the sixth anniversary of the coup which brought him to power that he could not give any figures, but he described the find as encouraging.

**U.S. Signals  
Line Change  
Over Japan****Aide Cites Goodwill  
Of Tokyo Officials**

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. delegate to the current bilateral trade talks with Japan signalled today a change in strategy away from the previous tough public stance of U.S. officials and a move toward accommodation with its chief Asian ally.

After his second day of meetings with officials, Alan Wolff, President Carter's deputy special trade representative, went out of his way to praise the "goodwill" and "spirit of cooperation" of his Japanese counterparts and bemoaned "an unfortunate air of confrontation" which he said had marked the negotiations since they began late last summer.

Diplomats interpreted the sharp change in tone as a sign that the United States believed it had won from Japan the maximum concessions possible for now.

These concessions, which include tariff cuts, quota increases and a stimulation of Japan's economy to spur imports, are still being discussed in Mr. Wolff's meetings with Japanese officials.

In a meeting with U.S. correspondents today, Mr. Wolff indicated the United States was seeking tariff cuts in addition to the 318 already announced by Japan.

Statement on Friday

Robert Strauss, the special trade representative, is scheduled to arrive here late tomorrow to join the talks for the last two days. A total trade liberalization package is expected to be announced jointly on Friday.

But statements by visiting U.S. legislators here raised doubts that the package as publicly known is acceptable to a protectionist-minded Congress confronted with high U.S. unemployment and elections next fall.

Japan's \$8-billion trade surplus (with the United States) stands up right in the face, Sen. S. I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., said at a news conference today. "I'm a free trader but you can maintain an anti-protectionist position only so long as there's a mutuality of liberalism in trade."

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**Company Report**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	A	19.13	17.7
Per Share	A	1.85	1.80
Profits	B	18.73	15.2
Per Share	B	1.91	1.86

	Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Profits	A	70.9	64.9
Per Share	A	7.23	6.62
Profits	B	70.04	64.1
Per Share	B	7.15	6.54

A—Before Securities Transactions  
B—After Securities Transactions

**U.S. Considering Quotas  
To Boost Alien Work Rules**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said today his department is studying the use of negotiated quotas and other measures to force improvements in working conditions overseas.

Mr. Marshall told a news briefing he is not convinced the idea could work and it would take at least another year of study before any proposal could be submitted to President Carter.

But he said he feels the principle of requiring makers of exported products to meet some minimum standards for worker protection and compensation is a legitimate expression of both the administration's human rights position and its insistence that trade be fair as well as free.

Mr. Marshall said the study includes a review of U.S. trade laws to determine whether they would permit imposition of a tariff to compensate for any alleged deficiencies in a foreign producer's working conditions.

He said that for now the leading option appears to be quotas negotiated either with individual nations or within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United States would not raise the issue, however, in the current round of GATT negotiations, he added.

Mr. Marshall said he is particularly concerned with U.S. manufacturers who try to escape from health and safety or other regulations by moving their plant to another country, such as Mexico.

**U.S. Signals  
Line Change  
Over Japan****Aide Cites Goodwill  
Of Tokyo Officials**

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. delegate to the current bilateral trade talks with Japan signalled today a change in strategy away from the previous tough public stance of U.S. officials and a move toward accommodation with its chief Asian ally.

After his second day of meetings with officials, Alan Wolff, President Carter's deputy special trade representative, went out of his way to praise the "goodwill" and "spirit of cooperation" of his Japanese counterparts and bemoaned "an unfortunate air of confrontation" which he said had marked the negotiations since they began late last summer.

Diplomats interpreted the sharp change in tone as a sign that the United States believed it had won from Japan the maximum concessions possible for now.

These concessions, which include tariff cuts, quota increases and a stimulation of Japan's economy to spur imports, are still being discussed in Mr. Wolff's meetings with Japanese officials.

In a meeting with U.S. correspondents today, Mr. Wolff indicated the United States was seeking tariff cuts in addition to the 318 already announced by Japan.

Statement on Friday

Robert Strauss, the special trade representative, is scheduled to arrive here late tomorrow to join the talks for the last two days. A total trade liberalization package is expected to be announced jointly on Friday.

But statements by visiting U.S. legislators here raised doubts that the package as publicly known is acceptable to a protectionist-minded Congress confronted with high U.S. unemployment and elections next fall.

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**OECD Reports  
Business Code  
Unrealistic Now**

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said today it is "unrealistic" at present to envisage drawing up an international convention controlling restrictive business practices because the positions of member countries are still too far apart.

In a report on restrictive business practices of multinational enterprises, the OECD urges enterprises to avoid any conduct "clearly at variance" with the competition guidelines drawn up by the OECD for multinational firms, and calls on them to supply information "over and above" that required by law.

Governments are urged to strengthen legislation to better control agreements, mergers, abuses of dominant positions, and restrictive practices in connection with transfers of technology.

**Credit Talks Stall**

Elsewhere at the OECD, talks on export credit terms stalled today after a disagreement between U.S. and European participants, conference sources said.

The talks, intended to reformulate an international agreement on export credits, have adjourned until Thursday while the Belgian presiding delegation tries to negotiate a compromise.

The existing agreement, which was to have expired at the end of 1977 but has informally been extended to Jan. 12, set the minimum competitive interest rate at 8 per cent for credits over 5 years to highly developed countries, 7.75 per cent to intermediate countries, and 7.5 per cent to the less developed countries.

For two-to-five-year credits, the minimum rate is 7.75 per cent to highly developed nations, and 7.25 per cent to all others.

The minimum cash payments for all credits is 15 per cent of the export contract value, and maximum repayment terms between 8.5 and 10 years.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Budd Co. Has Secret Suitor**

Budd Co., the billion-dollar-a-year auto part supplier and transportation equipment maker, says it has been contacted by representatives of "a company" expressing interest in acquiring it. "Exploratory conversations have taken place, but no offer has been received," the company says.

A company spokesman declines to identify the stranger but Wall Street rumors say it is a major European company—believed to be West German. Budd is a major supplier of such auto and truck parts as fenders, doors, hoods, roof panels, truck cabs, floor pans and other stampings. The company also makes chassis frames, wheels, disc brake parts and molded plastic parts. Budd supplies frames to General Motors for the auto maker's restyled 1978 intermediate-sized cars. The company's industrial products group makes highway truck trailers and containers, in addition to fabricating and assembling railway passenger cars.

Budd is not a closely held company and has about seven million common shares outstanding.

**Soviets Order Steel Pipe**

The West German steel firm Mannesmann and Thyssen have received an order from the Soviet Union for 30,000 tons of large-diameter pipes to be used for gas pipelines. The pipes are designed to withstand low temperatures and will be produced in the first nine months of 1978 at the new plant of MannesmannRohrwerke in Muehlheim. The order will be financed by a credit agreement between a banking consortium led by Deutsche Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union. However, a

**Broker Advises Higher Cash Reserves****'Real' Stock Market Issues Seen Weaker**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Through most of 1977, some market analysts emphasized the difference between the performance of the popular averages and what they termed "the real market"—the hundreds of secondary issues that are not part of the averages or are not large enough to affect them.

And they were correct. It has been a two-tier market and decline in such indicators as the 80-stock Dow Jones Industrial average and even Standard & Poor's 500-stock index have masked the relative strength of prices in the broad market. The popular indicators are influenced, in one way or another, by the size of the component companies and the total amount of stock outstanding in each company.

This distinction between the averages and the "real" market worked in favor of a bullish diversification stance last year. However, it is becoming a major hurdle for investor sentiment this year. With the big stocks in a disaster area—the Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 21 per cent in the past 18 weeks—can the smaller stocks in which investors have neat profits be far behind?

That is worrying a number of market analysts currently, particularly because some of the indicators they use to track the momentum of the broad market have turned either neutral or negative.

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**3 Large U.S. Stockbrokers  
Raise Fees for Individuals**

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—Three of the country's biggest stockbrokers have raised the commissions they charge individual investors for buying and selling stocks, setting the pattern for widespread increases in brokerage fees.

The latest to boost its fees is Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which has instituted new rate schedules that will add about 7 per cent to the cost of stock trades for small investors. Within its past month, rates also have been raised by Drexel Burnham and Dean Witter Reynolds.

All the increases vary, depending on the price of the stock traded and the size of the order, averaging 5 to 7 per cent.

Brokers predict that other stock trading firms likely would follow the industry leaders in boosting prices.

Most of the fee increases were imposed without public announcements or notification to customers, some of whom reportedly learned of the increases when they received statements from their brokers.

Spokesmen for investment houses blamed rising costs of doing business and poor broker-appeals profits for the fee increases.

Stockbrokers have been free to set their own commission charges since May 1, 1975, when fixed commissions were ended by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Since then, fees charged to institutional investors—the brokers' biggest customers—have been discounted by 30 to 40 per cent, but retail rates—charged to the smaller investor—have not come down.

A Merrill Lynch broker said the increase would add about \$4.90 to the commission for buying an order of 100 shares of a stock selling for \$40, a \$4,000 investment.

Merrill Lynch's maximum fee for odd-lot trades will not go up, but most other charges are increased, he said.

**Manneberg declines to give price details for what he said were competitive reasons. He says the order is separate from the contract for 200,000 tons of large pipes which the same two companies received and carried out for the Soviet Union near the end of last year.****Pepsico to Build 5 New Soviet Plants**

Pepsico has agreed with the Soviet Union to double the number of Pepsi-Cola plants in that country to 10 and to increase substantially the imports of Stolichnaya vodka, which Pepsico takes in payment, into the United States to meet soaring demand. There are presently two Pepsi-Cola plants operating at full capacity in the Soviet Union and three are under construction and nearing completion.

**American Medicorp Accepts Humana**

American Medicorp directors, other than its chairman and president Alan Miller, have decided to tender their shares to Humana, which is offering to buy 5.7 million shares at \$15 cash and one-half a Humana preferred share each. American Medicorp says it was advised that the offer by Trans World Airlines' Hilton International for 8 million shares at \$20 each has been withdrawn. Humana's tender offer is scheduled to expire today. American Medicorp says Humana plans to acquire the remaining equity interest in Medicorp if its tender is successful. Humana has agreed American Medicorp's present management will remain unchanged at least through December, if a business combination is completed.

**Stock Prices  
Drop Further  
On Wall Street****Credit Tightening  
By Fed Is Feared**

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (IBT).—The stock market extended further its 1978 decline after a morning bargain-hunting expedition failed to drum up a following. Trading continued at an active pace.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 3.03 points to 781.53. It was up 0.35 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,015 issues declined while about 435 gained.

Volume totaled 25.18 million shares, compared with 27.99 million yesterday.

It was the sixth straight decline, which so far this year has cost the Dow Jones industrial average nearly 50 points, as investors reacted nervously to additional signs of credit tightening by the Federal Reserve.

The central bank entered the market today to drain bank reserves when the key federal funds rate was trading at 5.8 per cent. Money market analysts said the Fed may want to push this rate even higher, possibly to 6 3/4 per cent.

The news of additional Federal Reserve credit restraining action comes on top of interest rate worries stirred by a new round of prime rate increases to 8 from 7 3/4 per cent and the Federal Reserve's move on Friday to lift its discount rate 0.5 per cent to 8 1/2 per cent.

Although designed to aid the sagging dollar, analysts said the Fed's action unsettled the market because of fears it may hamper domestic economic growth.

Takeover situations and rumors dominated the action today. American Medicorp, the volume leader, rose 1/2 to 22 1/2, after the company said its directors accepted Humana Inc.'s tender offer. Earlier, TWA's Hilton International unit dropped its bid for American Medicorp. Humana finished unchanged at 14 and TWA eased 1/8 to 9 5/8.

Budd Co., another takeover target, was one of the two gainers among the Big Board's 10 most active, up 1 3/8 to 34 7/8. The company said it knows of no new developments in previously reported talks of acquisition by an unnamed company.

Marshall Field, which has attracted suitors but said it was not interested in being taken over, declined 1/8 to 30 1/4.

Cooper Laboratories, which terminated discussion of a possible merger with Berkeley Bio-Medical, dropped 7/8 to 20 1/2. The B bioBoard's most prominent percentage loser was American Pacific, falling 1 1/8 to 5 7/8. But Brunswick Corp., a prominent gainer, jumped 1 7/8 to 16 1/4.

Stocks were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 0.99 to 120.15.

Daylin Inc., traded over-the-counter, rose 5/8 to 3.

**Sweden Adopts System  
Curbing Steel Imports**

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Sweden will adopt a licensing system to control sale of imported steel at cut-rate prices, Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam Linder said last week.

The licensing system, to go into effect Feb. 15, will require importers to furnish sufficient information on country of origin and sale prices to permit authorities to decide if the product is being sold at unfair prices. Whenever dumping of imported steel is ascertained, "further measures" will be adopted, Mr. Burenstam Linder said.

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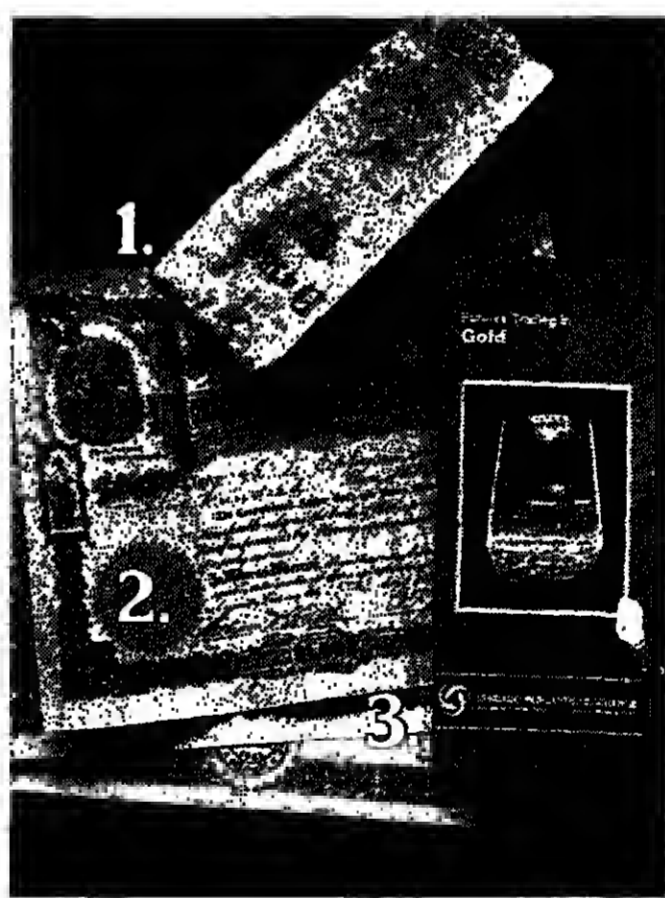


## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 10

12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock									
High, Low, Div. in Yld. P/E Ratio, High Low, Quot. Close										High, Low, Div. in Yld. P/E Ratio, High Low, Quot. Close										High, Low, Div. in Yld. P/E Ratio, High Low, Quot. Close									
Continued from preceding page																													
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
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300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
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300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10
300 1/2	100 1/2	1.30	7.5	13	12	61 1/2	114	10	10	47 1/2	125	10 1/2	7.5	13	12	61 1													

12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock													
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	5Ys	10Ys	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	5Ys	10Ys	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	5Ys	10Ys	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	5Ys	10Ys		
444	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
445	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
446	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
447	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
448	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
449	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
450	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
451	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
452	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
453	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
454	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
455	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
456	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
457	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
458	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
459	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
460	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
461	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
462	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
463	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
464	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
465	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
466	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
467	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
468	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
469	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
470	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
471	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
472	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
473	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
474	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
475	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
476	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
477	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
478	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
479	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
480	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
481	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
482	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
483	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
484	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
485	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
486	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
487	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
488	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
489	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
490	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
491	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
492	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
493	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4
494	12	Shalco	50	1.3	0	82	34	372	374	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32	22	3	4	44	12	32			

## Three ways to enter the gold market:



## 1. Gold.

If you really want to own gold, this is the way to do it. Get yourself a 100 oz. bar (\$16,350 at this writing plus applicable sales tax), plop it on the coffee table, make sure it doesn't get stolen, lock it up at night—and you've got yourself a real conversation piece. If the price of gold goes up 10%, you've made yourself \$1,635 minus the sales tax and assay fees. Or you could buy gold and have a bank keep it for you. Same \$16,350—plus sales tax and storage costs—but no conversation piece.

## 2. Gold Stocks.

This is another way to enter the market but bear in mind that some North lose most of their money from other companies are located in a country urse, the quality of corporate manage ue of any stock.

### 3. Gold Futures.

**This, in our opinion, is the most intelligent way to participate. No sales tax. No assay fees. No storage costs. In fact, you don't even own the gold. You own the right to buy (or sell) it at some future date at a pre-determined price. In futures trading you put up a deposit of less than 10% of the value of the gold. So if you bought a 100 oz. contract and the price went up 10%, you could double your money by merely closing out the contract. Needless to say, if the price went down, you would lose money—a risk inherent in any form of investment.**

**To learn more about the exciting prospects in gold futures, send in the coupon below or call toll-free 800-243-5000. In Connecticut call 1-800-882-5577.**

**Mail-in Coupon****CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE**  
 International Monetary Market      Associate Mercantile Market

**Your name**

### Your address

Please circle those commodities you're interested in. Send to CME, 444 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60606.					Dept.
Live cattle	Frozen skinned hams	U.S. silver coins	Canadian dollars	French francs	
Feather cattle	Boneless beef	United States treasury bills	British pounds	Dutch guilders	
Live hogs	Copper	Deutsche marks	Swiss francs	Lumber	
Frozen pork bellies	Gold	Japanese yen	Mexican pesos	Russian rubles	

**A Federally Licensed Contract Market**

International Stock Indexes			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Amsterdam	148.24	148.24	148.24
Frankfurt	148.24	148.24	148.24
London	148.24	148.24	148.24
Paris	148.24	148.24	148.24
Stockholm	148.24	148.24	148.24
Oslo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Stockholm	148.24	148.24	148.24
Oslo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Stockholm	148.24	148.24	148.24
Oslo	148.24	148.24	148.24

Tokyo Exchange			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

Toronto Stocks			
Index	1978	1977	1976
351 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
400 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
450 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
500 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
550 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
600 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
650 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
700 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
750 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24
800 H Group	148.24	148.24	148.24

Currency Rates			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 10			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

U.S. Commodity Prices			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24



**Keep a good stock in reserve.**

Eurocurrency Interest Rates			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

Market Summary			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

**SEPRO SECURITY & PROSPECT FUND S.A.**

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, 31st January, 1978, at three p.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor and to approve the statement of accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1977.
- To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended 30th September, 1977.
- To transact any other business of an annual general meeting.

Shareholders wishing to vote in person or by proxy must deposit their shares with the Company or its agent, Messrs. J. J. Schmitz & Co., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on or before 25th January, 1978.

Montreal Stocks			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

International Bonds Traded in Europe			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

**BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.**

PRIVATE BANKERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO  
ST. LOUIS LOS ANGELES  
LONDON ZURICH GRAND CAYMAN

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1977

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$107,125,359
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed	70,502,588
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	71,480,342
Federal Funds Sold	72,500,000
Loans and Discounts	171,117,448
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	17,638,660
Other Assets	21,887,065
	<b>\$522,222,462</b>
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	\$492,657,173
Federal Funds Purchased	22,600,000
Acceptances: Less Amount in Portfolio	18,570,050
Other Liabilities	5,178,953
	<b>\$522,222,462</b>

Paris			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hitachi	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
Daewoo	148.24	148.24	148.24

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks			
Index	1978	1977	1976
Asahi Glass	148.24	148.24	148.24
Fuji Photo	148.24	148.24	148.24
Nissan	148.24	148.24	148.24
Yamaha	148.24	148.24	148.24
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Hyundai	148.24	148.24	148.24
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**34. Ask a lot of questions.**

(An international call means business.)

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January 5, 1978



## Closes In on Moser

## Wenzel Is Fastest In the Giant Slalom

from Wire Dispatches

LES MOSSES, Switzerland, Jan. 10.—Hanni Wenzel came on sixth place in the first run of the World Cup giant slalom race here today and edged within five points of Annemarie Moser-Pronk, who won the women's standings for the championships.

Moser, who finished eighth today, has 83 points while Wenzel's victory pushed her to 87.

Marie-Morero, the defending champion, was disqualified for missing the last gate on the course.

## NFL Lions Fire Coach and Staff After 6-8 Season

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—The Detroit Lions announced today that they had fired head coach Tommy Hendspeeth and his eight-man staff.

The announcement by the owner, William Clay Ford, came less than a month after the Lions finished a 6-8 season. Hendspeeth's first game as the team's head coach was the fourth game of the 1976 season, when he replaced Rick Forzano. The last year the Lions were in the playoffs was 1970.

The head coaching job at Detroit has been mentioned as a suitable opening for Washington Redskins coach George Allen, who is yet to sign a new contract. However, sources in the league say the Lions are more likely to select Monte Clark, formerly of the San Francisco 49ers.

## Scot Purse Raised

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The money for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes is to be increased to £13,000 and the winner's purse for the race at Ascot on July 31 may top £100,000.

## Who's No. 1? The Vote Is Still for Borg

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (WP).—There are only three players who are in the high-stakes race for the title of world tennis champion: Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas, and Jimmy Connors.

Did this tournament decide who is the best player in the world? Connors was asked shortly after his 6-4, 1-6, 6-4 victory over Borg on Sunday in the final of the Masters tournament at Madison Square Garden.

"I knew that would be the question," he said, somewhat shyly. "Well, Vilas beat me, but I beat Vilas, and I beat Borg. Let's play it all over again." Undoubtedly he will. Often, the Masters reaffirmed what he became obvious throughout the 1977 season: Borg, Vilas, and Connors inhabit a plateau a level above all the other fine players.

The Masters was the final play-off for the eight finalists of the 1977 Grand Prix point standings, but it was also a singular meet, a three-cornered showdown. A British journalist suggested, "There were three world-class players, and then the other five." That was a trifle harsh. Actually, there were five world-class players, and three in a "super-class."

The "other five" were Brian Gottfried, Manuel Orantes, Eddie Dibbs, Raul Ramirez, and Roscoe Tanner. Outstanding players all, it is difficult to imagine them mingling up to the Borg-Vilas-Connors elevation in the coming year or two.

## NHL Results

Hockey's Games

Philadelphia 3, Montreal 3 (Kindra-chuk, Bridgman; Holmgren; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Atlanta 5, Toronto 3 (Kra, MacMillan 5; Mulholland; Ellis; Sutter).

Pittsburgh 5, NY Rangers 3 (Schultz; MacInnis; Suter; Adams; Frowest; Vickers; Eickert; Murdoch).

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Los Angeles 4, Dallas 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

San Jose 4, Vancouver 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Calgary 4, Edmonton 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Winnipeg 4, Minnesota 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

St. Paul 4, Kansas City 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

San Diego 4, Los Angeles 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Phoenix 4, San Jose 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

San Antonio 4, Dallas 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

Fort Worth 4, San Antonio 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

El Paso 4, Fort Worth 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

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El Paso 4, Fort Worth 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).

San Antonio 4, El Paso 2 (Gardiner; Fries; Galt; Rouse, Lambert).



VICTORY SMILE—Hanni Wenzel, right, has her arm raised in victory by Fabienne Serrat, who finished third in a World Cup Giant slalom in Switzerland yesterday.

## Dallas 5-Point Favorite To Take Super Bowl

By Bob Oates

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—There are two reasons why Dallas is a 5-point favorite over Denver in the opinion of many of those who have come here for the Super Bowl on Sunday.

• The Cowboys are intimately acquainted with Denver's quarterback, Craig Morton. They know his strengths and particularly his weaknesses because they used to have him in Dallas. They had him nine years before trading him off to his prime.

The quarterback who replaced him is Roger Staubach, who—among other things—is more mobile than Dallas has an edge at quarterback.

• The Broncos are more likely than the Cowboys to lose their edge in the playoffs that are to be expected in a big football game.

World championship pressure is nothing new to the Cowboys, who were in this event only two winters ago. This is their fourth Super Bowl trip of the 1970s. By contrast, this is the Broncos' first venture into an event that traditionally consumes first-time visitors.

Powerful Pressure

The ferment and tension created by performing for 80 million Americans watching television are beyond the power of most people to imagine.

The Broncos, of course, know all about pressure-filled stadiums. They have one of their own in Denver, but it works to their advantage. Visiting players have repeatedly found that it isn't easy to play sound football in front of 75,000 hostile spectators.

The Super Bowl scene is wholly different, most critics believe. One who doesn't is Red Miller, the Denver coach. "That talk (about Super Bowl pressure) is just bull, just a bunch of bull," Miller says, his voice rising. "I get a little hot every time I hear it."

"I don't buy all that howl about pressure," he says. "We're a football team. And we're just going out there to play a football game."

Well, maybe. The Dallas coach, Tom Landry, said similar things years ago at his first Super Bowl (where he lost) but he didn't say them with so much feeling. The emotional differences between Landry and Miller provide much of the interest of this game.

They have one thing in common: Both call the plays for their quarterbacks.

An informed minority of those here for Sunday's game believe the prospect is for a scoreless defensive battle. They think it might be 0-0 for much of the game—until one team turns the ball over to the other close enough to kick the winning field goal.

Defense Is Strong

Denver's strength is its explosive defense. The four Broncos linebackers make quite enough to repeatedly catch Tony Dorsett—going in side or out—and the Broncos pass defense looks like a snare for Staubach.

Therefore, the Dallas question is whether it can summon the offense to move against such a team.

Defensively, Dallas seems weaker than Denver. The Cowboys probably couldn't handle the Cowboy offense. Nonetheless, they look tough enough to stop the offense they will have to stop here, Denver's.

Many of those looking for a close fight say that the Cowboys can't beat the Broncos, but that the Broncos can, no doubt, beat themselves.

A minority of coaches, scouts and writers flatly picks Denver, making these points:

• The Cowboys are overrated. They looked better in the playoffs than they are.

• Their 1977 record against the American Conference can't encourage the Cowboys, who, in a one-sided game in late November, were edged by Pittsburgh, 28-13. Although Dallas beat Denver last month, 14-6, the opposing coaches approaching that game in different ways: The Broncos pulled Morton after three downs, kept Ottis Armstrong benched and played much of the time with reserves. The Cowboys went with regulars. Yet in a 60-minute performance with Dallas's first team, Staubach could earn only two touchdowns against Denver's defense. That seemed to be the day's most instructive development.

Where are they now? John Rauch, who coached the Oakland Raiders to Super Bowl II, in January, 1968, is head football coach at Adm. Farragut High School (enrollment 275) in St. Petersburg, Fla. It is doubtful that any of his current players remember that Rauch's Raiders were beaten by Vince Lombardi's Green Bay Packers, 33-14.

## Kuhn Explains the Vida Blues

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).

—Bowie Kuhn, the tallest and most impeccably tailored commissioner baseball ever has had, has postponed until Jan. 17 a hearing on the sale of Vida Blue by the Oakland A's.

There have been hints that he might be disposed to approve the transaction if the terms were altered so the Cincinnati Reds gave Charlie Finley less cash than the \$1.75 million they agreed to pay him, and made up the difference with players more valuable than Dave Rader, the minor league first baseman whom the Reds included as part payment.

From this, one must infer that he does not intend to approve the deal unless it is rearranged to his liking.

Does this mean, the commissioner was asked, that valuable players may no longer be sold for cash?

Considerable Concern

"I really have to sit down and hear the arguments in this particular case," he said, "before I make up my mind what my position's going to be on it. But certainly large cash deals are things that are a very considerable concern to me, yep."

He had been out chopping wood and was sitting home in his thermal underwear.

In 1978, Finley sold Blue to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million and Joe Rudi and Rolfe Fingers to the Boston Red Sox for \$1 million each. Kuhn canceled the deals, saying they would be bad for the Oakland team.

"Nor can I persuade myself," he added, "that the spectacle of the Yankees and Red Sox buying contracts of star players in the prime of their careers for cash sums totaling \$3.5 million is anything but devastating to baseball's reputation for integrity and to public confidence in the game."

By this precedent, Kuhn set himself up as arbiter of all player transactions. Was it good or bad for baseball in Minnesota if the Twins sold Bert Blyleven for \$300,000? What about the Mets purging of ingrates named Tom Seaver and Dave Kingman? Hundreds of players have changed hands since June, 1976. Only Charlie Finley's deals have been scuttled at Kuhn's office.

Baseball Precedents

"If you had been commissioner," Kuhn was asked, "would you have disapproved of the following deals: sale of Babe Ruth and the rest of the Red Sox (Ernie Shore, Dutch Leonard, Duffy Lewis, Carl Mays, Wally Schang, Waite Hoyt, Mike McNally, Harry Hooper, Bullet Joe Bush, Sam James, Deacon Scott, Joe Judge, Earl Fennell and George Fingers) by Harry Frazee; the dismantling of two championship clubs by Connie Mack; Clark Griffith's sale of his son-in-law for a quarter-million, which probably was the equivalent of \$2 million today?"

"Well," Bowie said, "when I testified in Charlie Finley's lawsuit I was asked about that. I said I wasn't sure what I would have done. I didn't foreclose the possibility that I would have done something different from what Judge Landis did."

The judge did nothing.

"I did say this," Kuhn said. "Before 1955, baseball didn't have the same concern about competitive balance that it does today. The desire before 1955, baseball had to fight harder to retain its position in the entertainment field and that ability was not helped by the fact that a handful of clubs were dominating the game, particularly the Yankees but also the Dodgers and a few others."

Balancing a Factor

"More and more the philosophy came to be that we had to do something to give the tail-end teams a chance to compete, and that is why in 1955 we adopted the first free-agent draft. I think that was important in giving baseball a better competitive balance than it had had. The situation back in the old days was one where Judge Landis and the clubs did not worry as much about competitive balance."

Competitive balance, it was suggested, was a myth. Since 1955, Oakland, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Baltimore had dominated the playoffs.

"Let me give you another figure," the commissioner said. "Since we went to divisional play in 1969, 14 of the 24 clubs have won divisions."

"When you canceled the sale of three players in 1975," Kuhn was reminded, "you mentioned the best interests of baseball, you mentioned the game's integrity and the confidence of the fans and that you deplored seeing rich clubs buying players for those figures."

"What I said was," the commissioner said, "you saw the two strongest teams in the American League East becoming even stronger."

"Yes, and they have continued to do that by spending even larger sums than they were going to spend for Blue and Rudi and Fingers."

Point Admitted

"True enough," Kuhn said, "but that's under the collective bargaining agreement." He meant the right players have won to become free agents and sell their services. "If that's not

writing as well as it should, should we let that situation get worse by permitting large cash deals?"

"Has there ever been a sale that didn't involve Finley?"

"In my time, you mean?" Kuhn said. "The only deals I have disapproved are the 1976 deals that Finley made."

"A year ago Brad Corbett of Texas said he was ready to give Finley six players and a ton of money for Blue. Did he consult you on that?"

"Let me say that up to this point a number of teams have consulted me about the possibility of buying Blue."

"Obviously, you didn't encourage them."

"That's a fair assumption."

Have a nice lifetime in Oakland, Vida.



Vida Blue

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"Obviously, you didn't encourage them."

"That's a fair assumption."

Have a nice lifetime in Oakland, Vida.

## The Soccer Scene

## Nat West Denies Keegan Is Money in the Bank

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Jan. 10 (IHT).—"Europe's position as the traditional stronghold of soccer is under greater attack than that mounted by the Brazilians in winning the World Cup three times out of four from 1958 to 1970."

The assessment is not mine; it was the opinion piece written into the match program of Everton, one of England's leading soccer clubs. And it referred to the "brain drain" out of Britain and even West Germany of the star players to where else—the U.S.A.

Everton, often called the Bank of England soccer club because of its free-spending in transfer market deals, thus joined the growing voice of European soccer in predicting and bleating about the pull of the dollar.

Food for Thought

Well, today's front-page news in Britain will give them all plenty to think about. One newspaper went to press with a report that the National Westminster Bank—a real bank, one of the five major banks in Britain—was negotiating to buy from S.V. Hamburg the registration of English forward Kevin Keegan.

The bank was ready, the article stated, to spend £500,000 to buy back Keegan, who would then be used for advertising and promotional work. And the bank would then recoup the yearly salary of close to \$300,000 by hiring Keegan out either to the New York Cosmos or the Philadelphia Fury.

This evening the bank is laughing off the story, but the fact of the matter is that the bank, in fact, its manager, Eddie Firmani, was in Hamburg last week and then traveled on to England, ostensibly to watch another international, Dennis Tueart of Manchester City.

Keegan, meanwhile, was also in England, gathering the mental strength to listen to offers and preparing himself for the auto-matic £100,000-a-year suspension that the West German disciplinary committee imposed on him this afternoon.

Not Really a Surprise

That ban, which was expected after Keegan was sent off Dec. 31 for punching an opponent in a "friendly" match, has been interpreted as the final straw in his unhappy relationship with the Hamburg club he signed for on a crest of euphoria last summer. This column had expected a difficult period of adjustment for both club and player; such expectation was overwhelmed by the facts.

Hamburg simply fed to pieces around Keegan. His manager and coach either left or were fired, depending on whose statements you believe, results from an aging team were indifferent (although Keegan's own form was occasionally good) and finally, against an amateur opponent who scythed him down unmercifully, Keegan landed his punch.

In West German football, discipline is absolute and Keegan flew to England last weekend knowing a reprieve was out of the question.

He had already been saying that he thought, despite his luxurious Hamburg lifestyle, he would soon be on the move to either Spain or the United States, and his further words over the weekend cannot have done much to increase Hamburg's faith, or to mitigate the disciplinary committee's punishment: "I'd do the same again in similar circumstances," said the unrepentant superstar. "My legs have to last me another five years and I'm not having my living taken away by someone trying to make a name for himself."

The opponent had apparently chopped Keegan at the knees in the first minute, then elbowed and then bodychecked him. Seven minutes had elapsed when Keegan—"Tm a man with a low boiling point"—caught his opponent "harder than I've hit any

bloke in my life," and KO'd him.

Whether or not the details of the National Westminster proposal, in fact, there is no doubt that Keegan will shortly be on the move, or that his destination is the United States. And no doubt, also, that even the Bank of England soccer club is unable to complete financially for star players who migrate.

The list grows fast and endless and, after talks of Franz Beckenbauer's release by the Cosmos to play in the World Cup with West Germany broke down, no one can any longer doubt the arrival of the ultimate threat from U.S. soccer: it is scouring Europe now not for aging stars or second-rate players, but for the very best soccer players in the world.

The American joke is over; it seems the United States is ready to market the best soccer in the world or go bust in the attempt. And all Europe can do is cry "rape."

## Women Athletes Win Twice, In Court and in Conference

Court Action

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 10 (UPI).—A federal judge dismissed yesterday a two-year-old suit brought by the NCAA to challenge the federal government's right to withhold financial aid from colleges ignoring anti-discrimination regulations.

The controversial Health, Education and Welfare Department regulations challenged by the National Collegiate Athletic Association were drawn up in 1975 to implement Title IX of the education amendments of 1972. To effect they prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational program or activity receiving federal funds.

One of the six counts in the suit filed before Judge Earl O'Connor said that interpretation of the regulations would require colleges to provide equal accommodations to female athletes to avoid discrimination. Such requirements, the NCAA said, would be too costly.

No Challenge Yet

However, Judge O'Connor ruled in a 28-page memorandum dismissing the suit that the NCAA objections were premature because no college had faced such a challenge to provide equal facilities.

O'Connor ruled that the NCAA lacked legal standing to sue because it had not shown it would be injured by the regulations. HEW has threatened to withhold funds from any college found in violation of the discrimination regulations, but that threat has not yet been tested.

In Atlanta, where the NCAA is meeting, reaction to the suit's dismissal was guarded until further study.

"Naturally, we're very disappointed," said Tom Hansen, one of the three assistant executive directors. "We understand the judge ruled on a point of law which is appealable."

Swiss Grant Asylum To Romanian Hurdler

BERN, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Romanian track star, Ervin Sebestyen, who defected during a trip last fall, has been granted political asylum in Switzerland, the Justice Ministry confirmed today.

Sebestyen, who has clocked 13.49 seconds in the 110-meter hurdles, hopes to race for a Swiss club this year. He is reported to have rejected several West German offers.

## Drawing Dubious In the World Cup

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10 (AP).

—Helmut Kaser, secretary-general of the World Soccer Federation, said yesterday that the best four soccer teams should be seeded in different groups for the World Cup championship in June.

Kaser's statement on arrival here was the strongest official indication that Saturday's drawing to divide the 16 national teams for the first round of play-offs would be merely a formality.

Soccer officials have said privately that the four most popular teams—the host, Argentina, the defending champion, West Germany, a three-time winner, Brazil, and Italy, which has a large following among Italian immigrants and their children here—would head the four groups. This would insure high attendance in the five cities where the first-round play-offs will be held.

Last week, however, Argentine officials insisted that only Argentina and West Germany had been seeded and that chance would govern the grouping of the 14 other teams. Kaser said, however, that the federation's organizing committee would meet here Thursday to decide how big a role chance would play in the drawing.

## British Sports Council Bows To Second Veto of Stacey

LONDON, Jan. 10 (IHT).—British sport surrendered this afternoon to the inevitable and ultimate power of political might. As strong as that sounds, it is the



## After Soyuz-27 Completes Multiple Link-Up

### Soviet Crews Squeeze a Toast in Space Lab

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Two Soviet cosmonauts docked their spacecraft with a research station high over Siberia today, joining two comrades who docked a month ago. All four jubilantly squeezed toasts from plastic tubes to celebrate the first such multiple link-up in the history of space flight.

Soyuz-27 latched into the main hatch of the 19-ton Salyut-6 station at 5:06 p.m. Moscow time,

about 2 1/2 hours after launching. The two cosmonauts who have been inside the station since docking on Dec. 11 unlocked the cover and the two newcomers, Lt. Col. Vladimir Janybekov and his flight engineer, Oleg Makarov, wriggled through with a load of souvenirs, presents and mail. They will stay aboard for five days, then go back to earth in the Soyuz-26 craft that Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko used to make their docking last month, leaving them

to continue the Salyut mission, according to Tass, the official Soviet press agency. Tass described the feat as the creation of "a manned research complex consisting of an orbital station and two spacecraft" and termed it "a significant new stride in the development of Soviet space flight."

Western specialists here said that the multiple docking signified a major advance in the Soviet capability to sustain and supply long-term manned orbital

missions—the purpose of the "space shuttle" the United States will put into operation in the early 1980s. The Soviet program has suffered setbacks, the latest one on Oct. 10 when a Soyuz crew tried to dock with the Salyut-6 station but had to break off the mission and return to earth. Today's docking apparently went off without a hitch, although it was not announced until nearly 3 1/2 hours after it had taken

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Park Signs Agreement on Seoul Probe

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 11 (WFP).—South Korean businessmen, Tongsun Park signed an agreement today that commits him to testify here and in the United States about his role in the scandal involving purchases of influence in the U.S. Congress.

After signing the memorandum at the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Park appealed to the press to "try to be good to me because I am really going through hell."

The brief, embassy meeting with Justice Department officials was Mr. Park's first direct encounter with the U.S. government since the case surfaced 18 months ago.

He is scheduled to begin testifying here Friday under questioning by the Justice Department. His answers will be subject to occasional verification by polygraph tests.

The agreement calls for his "truthful testimony" and promises him immunity from prosecution and the eventual quashing of an indictment that accuses him of illegally attempting to influence congressmen on behalf of South Korea.

Large Press Crowd. Mr. Park, 42, and his attorney, William E. Bunker, passed through a crowd of reporters and photographers to reach the embassy. When Mr. Park came out a short time later, he spoke in both Korean and English. He said that he had talked with his mother, who is "concerned about my present situation," and explained to her why he was agreeing to cooperate with U.S. officials. "I convinced her that now is not the time to insist on exercising my individual rights," he said, a reference to his past refusal to testify in the United States on grounds that his civil rights might be violated in an unfair prosecution. He promised to "do my level best to cooperate with all parties" and expressed a hope that the affair would "blow over as quickly as possible."

The memorandum signed today was the last technically to be cleared before his questioning Friday by a team headed by acting Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

## Faces Prosecution for Contempt

### Mrs. Gandhi Says Panel Can't Question Her

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today told the judicial commission that is investigating her government that it had no right to question her. The commission responded by directing that she will be prosecuted for contempt.

In a dramatic appearance that intensified the legal confrontation between her and the government, Mrs. Gandhi finally spoke before the commission, after two months of delay, but only to decline to speak further.

"This commission seems to have been appointed to destroy the effectiveness of those opposed to the present government," Mrs. Gandhi said, reading a long and politically charged statement that compared the commission's proceedings to "McCarthyism."

A Hunting Spee. The proceedings before this honorable commission are proof that the present government has gone out on a hunting spree, combing official records, trying to spin out some case or another against me," she said.

Just before Mrs. Gandhi and her entourage swept out of the tense and crowded hearing room, former Chief Justice J. C. Shah, who is conducting the inquiry, warned her that he would refer her case to a magistrate and he immediately drafted the order. Under the Indian penal code, Mrs. Gandhi could be sentenced to as much as six months in jail for refusing to answer the Shah commission's questions about the activities of her government under the state of emergency that existed here in 1975 and 1976. After hearing the judge's warn-



Indira Gandhi

ing, the former prime minister's lawyer, Frank Anthony, said, "We know the consequences, and we will fight it out," indicating that a court battle with the government was likely to be the next act in the long political drama that began last March, when Morarji Desai's Janata party unseated the Gandhi government at the polls. Mrs. Gandhi came before the Shah commission this week under summons, after refusing twice last year to come voluntarily. On Monday, she sat quietly as her lawyer made arguments challenging the demand that she testify and she was quiet again yesterday, as Justice Shah overruled her objections, ordering her to testify today. But when she finally took the floor this morning, her fiery half-hour statement was characteristic of the thousands of stump



Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, left, and Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel Ghany Gamaay answer questions yesterday in Cairo before visit to President Sadat.

## Suggest Basket of Currencies

### Saudis Seek Non-Dollar Oil Price

RIYADH, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia will not increase its oil prices this year but may press for the replacement of the dollar as the oil-price yardstick at the next conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in July, an Oil Ministry spokesman said. The ministry spokesman said, "The kingdom plans to continue its present oil-price freeze until the end of 1978."

## Italian Christian Democrats Bitterly Split on Communists

ROME, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Communist party's drive to be included in Premier Giulio Andreotti's government and gain direct governing power in the next cabinet opened bitter splits today in the ruling Christian Democratic party.

As Mr. Andreotti's party directorate met to consider its response to Communist demands for more say in governing Italy, 88 deputies, of the Christian Democratic party's 282 representatives in the lower house of Parliament, signed a letter rejecting any accord with the Communists. The dispute centered on a compromise proposal that would allow the Communists to vote with the governing majority in Parliament but would not give Communist seats in the cabinet.

A faction led by party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini and former Premier Aldo Moro was leaning toward an accommodation with the Communists, politicians said. Mr. Andreotti, with the encouragement of U.S. officials in Washington and Rome, has so far rejected any compromise and

"It is also thinking of proposing at the next OPEC conference that oil prices be set in terms of a basket of currencies rather than the dollar," he added. The ministry spokesman said, "It would be a simple matter for our experts to work out the decline or increase in the value of the dollar and set the price of OPEC oils accordingly in terms of a basket of currencies." The form of the statement

made it clear that Saudi Arabia will resist attempts at the next OPEC ministerial meetings, scheduled for June 15, to raise oil prices in the second half of this year. After last month's conference, which deferred any price decision until the next ministers' session, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said that other OPEC members need not worry about production levels or demand because "Saudi Arabia is taking responsibility for fixing prices."

Significant Shift. Saudi Arabian support for replacing the dollar as the oil-price yardstick would be a significant shift in its traditional position, OPEC analysts said. Setting oil prices in a mixture of currencies would mean fluctuations in the dollar price of oil inversely reflecting the dollar's movement on foreign exchange markets. The dollar would remain the principal currency for payments which exceed \$100 billion a year to oil exporters. OPEC formally agreed in June, 1975, to adopt the International Monetary Fund's special drawing right as the pricing unit for OPEC oil following growing discontent among members at the cut in the real value of their revenue because of the dollar's decline on the foreign exchange market.

Mr. Yamani, however, has since thwarted attempts by other countries to get the special-drawing-right decision implemented. Generally, those OPEC members most anxious to see oil prices rise have been price hawks, the sources said.

Kuwait to Follow OPEC. KUWAIT, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Kuwait will freeze oil prices only for six months pending further decisions by OPEC, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Abdul Muhaimin al-Kazari said today. Mr. Kazari was reacting to the Saudi decision to freeze oil prices until the end of this year. "Kuwait refuses to take any unilateral step concerning oil prices and will always elicit to multilateral resolutions adopted by OPEC," he said.

Defense Problems. Before he left for Egypt this morning, Gen. Weizman held an airport press conference at which he said that the first thing on the agenda would be that "we should present to our Egyptian colleagues what we consider the general threat to the state of Israel defense-wise—north, east, west and south. After that the agenda is not very clear but it is most likely and logical that we shall plunge directly into defense problems the way we see it and the way they see it."

Gen. Weizman admitted that the issue of the settlements "looks like a critical one." But he stressed that, when two nations such as Israel and Egypt meet for talks, after so many years of bloodshed, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Bolivia Armed Forces Are Placed on Alert

LA PAZ, Jan. 11 (AP).—Bolivia's military government placed the armed forces and police on alert yesterday, saying that subversives seek to upset plans to restore civilian rule through elections in July. The directive by President Hugo Banzer ordered all servicemen and police to report to their barracks or stations. Gen. Banzer, who has been President since a 1971 coup, has scheduled elections for July 8.

## Boys' Contact Sports in U.S. Opened to Girls

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP).—A federal judge has ruled that girls may not be barred from playing on boys' school athletic teams, even in contact sports such as football and wrestling. In a 12-page decision, Judge Carl Rubin said there may be many reasons girls would not want to play on boys' teams—"reasons of stature or weight or reasons of temperament, motivation or interest. This is a matter of choice." "But a prohibition without exception based on sex is not. It is this that is both unfair and contrary to personal rights con-

## Sinai Issue Dominates Cairo Talk With Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers declared widely divergent views today on a withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. Israeli Gen. Ezer Weizman urged the continued maintenance of Jewish settlements as part of a peace agreement guaranteeing open boundaries and waterways between the two countries. Egypt's Gen. Mohammed Gamaay demanded total evacuation of the Sinai, including the liquidation of settlements. The two ministers were addressing the opening 90-minute session of a 16-man joint military committee that met to discuss the military aspects of Egyptian-Israeli peace. Gen. Weizman was the first to speak. Gen. Weizman, who met earlier in the day with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Aswan, suggested a mutual reduction of troops and the establishment on a wide demilitarized zone on the Egyptian side of the border. David Kolitz, spokesman for Sadat-Weizman meeting was "very the Israeli delegation, said the friendly... There are two positions... and side is starting with its own position but no conclusions were made today."

The Israeli positions covered these five points: Phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai. Designation in the Sinai of areas of limited forces and armaments, demilitarized zones, and the presence of United Nations forces. Maintenance of Israeli settlements and the determination of their status. Status of Israeli airfields in the Sinai. Control over security measures. Officials said that the Israeli demand for free waterways referred to the Tiran Straits, the southern entrance to the Akaba Gulf, whose closure by Egypt triggered the 1967 war.

Egypt is agreeable to the Israeli demand and is ready to see international troops stationed at Sharm el Sheikh, the fortress at the southern tip of Sinai, provided to Israeli forces are included. Demilitarized Zones. Officials said that Egypt is also ready for the establishment of demilitarized zones along both sides of the border, as opposed to Gen. Weizman's demand for a buffer zone along the Egyptian side only.

Asked about reports that Egypt wants withdrawal from the Sinai to be completed within 10 months, Gen. Weizman said earlier today, "The Israeli plan calls for stages of three to five years."

It was learned that the invitation to Gen. Weizman to visit Mr. Sadat in Aswan before the talks began was made at Mr. Sadat's initiative and was seen here as a hopeful sign that Mr. Sadat did not want the talks to get bogged down in the settlements issue, which has so dominated the past weeks. Originally, Israel wanted the settlements issue to be discussed at the political committee meetings that began in Jerusalem next week but the Egyptians insisted that the matter be raised in the military committee meetings.

Defense Problems. Before he left for Egypt this morning, Gen. Weizman held an airport press conference at which he said that the first thing on the agenda would be that "we should present to our Egyptian colleagues what we consider the general threat to the state of Israel defense-wise—north, east, west and south. After that the agenda is not very clear but it is most likely and logical that we shall plunge directly into defense problems the way we see it and the way they see it."

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Austria	12 S	Kenya	21 S
Belgium	20 B F	Lebanon	21 S
Denmark	250 D F	Luxembourg	20 L F
Egypt	250 D	Norway	250 D
France	250 F	Netherlands	150 F
Germany	150 G	Nigeria	6 K
Greece	20 G	Portugal	20 P
Great Britain	20 P	Spain	40 P
India	12 D	Sweden	25 S
Italy	50 I	Switzerland	170 S
Japan	500 J	Turkey	25 T
South Korea	25 K	U.S. Military	25 S
Soviet Union	12 S	Yugoslavia	17 Y



Tongsun Park speaking with reporters yesterday after meeting with U.S. officials in Seoul. At left is Allan Meyer of the FBI, at right is Mr. Park's attorney, William Hamdley.

## In Bid to End Sait Deadlock

### U.S. to Seek Brezhnev Vow Not to Use Bomber

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The Carter administration, in an effort to resolve one of the most serious issues in the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks, has decided to ask Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for a letter promising not to deploy the new Soviet SS-20 missile for potential use against the United States.

By proposing to rely on a Soviet pledge, rather than including the bomber in a new arms package, the administration is attempting to solve its negotiating problems with Moscow, but it is so probably increasing its problems of gaining congressional approval for the proposed agreement. The idea of completely separating the SS-20 question from a

strategic arms agreement already has generated intense controversy within the government, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly opposed to the proposal. The bomber, which has been code-named Backfire by Western allies, has been a stumbling block to a new strategic accord for almost three years, with U.S. negotiators rejecting Soviet arguments that the aircraft is not an intercontinental-range bomber and should therefore be left out of any arms agreement.

The aircraft also has aroused controversy within the U.S. government, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff taking a much more threatening view of the strategic potential of the Backfire than either the Pentagon or the civilian leadership or other agencies.

However, officials said that a cabinet-level committee on the arms talks agreed Monday to drop its previous insistence on including the bomber in a new arms package if Moscow is willing to provide the White House with a letter by Mr. Brezhnev detailing Soviet assurances concerning the deployment, and the capabilities of the aircraft. In September, the two sides succeeded in working out the general outlines of an arms accord, which called for a new treaty limiting overall numbers of missiles and bombers and a protocol limiting new weapons developments. As part of this understanding, the two sides also agreed that the Backfire would be limited in a separate U.S.-Soviet accord.

However, officials said that in

recent talks in Geneva, Soviet negotiators have adamantly refused to accept restrictions on the bomber in the context of a new arms package. As a result, U.S. officials are said to have pressed for "de-coupling" the Backfire issue from the Geneva talks.

Some officials argue that a unilateral pledge would be tantamount to a formal agreement and that Moscow would not risk going back on its promises for fear of jeopardizing the new arms pact.

However, other officials argue that the proposed Soviet assurances would be meaningless unless they were included in the body of a new agreement. These officials asserted that a letter from Mr. Brezhnev would not possess the legal standing of an international treaty and that if Moscow did fail to live up to its terms, the administration would be hard pressed to argue that Soviet actions had jeopardized a formal agreement.

## U.S. Jobless At 3-Year Low

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Unemployment in the United States dropped to 6.4 per cent of the workforce in December, the lowest level since October, 1974, the Labor Department said today. The rate was 6.7 per cent in November. The total number of jobs created last year was 4.1 million, the largest increase since 1967.

## Foreign Nations Can Seek U.S. Anti-Trust Damages

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Foreign governments can, sue U.S. companies for triple damages in anti-trust cases, the Supreme Court ruled today. In a 5-to-3 decision, the high court held that foreign governments are "persons" under the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which provides that "any person who shall be injured" by anti-trust violations can sue for triple damages.

The act itself defines a "person" as an individual, a corporation or association, and past court decisions have expanded the definition to include federal and state governments. Today's ruling extends it to foreign governments. Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the majority, noted that during foreign governments the right to sue could encourage countries to raise worldwide prices, which would heighten inflation in the United States. "It potential anti-trust violators must take into account the full scope of their conduct, American

consumers are benefited by the maximum deterrent effect of treble damages upon all potential violators," he said.

The case involved suits by nine nations charging that six U.S. drug companies had conspired to drive up the price of an antibiotic and claiming treble damages. The companies named are Pfizer Inc., American Cyanamid Co., Bristol-Myers Co., Squibb Corp., Olin Corp., and the Upjohn Co. The high court's action would allow suits by India, Iran, the Philippines and South Vietnam, West Germany and Colombia to go to trial. Suits by Kuwait, Spain and South Korea have been withdrawn.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Rehnquist and Lewis Powell dissented, terming the ruling an "undisputed exercise in legislative power." Justices William Brennan, Byron White, Thurgood Marshall and John Stevens joined Justice Stewart in the majority. Justice Harry Blackmun took no part in the decision.

## 2 ETA Suspects, 1 Policeman

### 3 Are Slain in Pamplona Gunfight

PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Two suspected Basque guerrillas and a police inspector were killed today in a gun battle in this Basque provincial capital, police sources said.

The sources said that several officers were wounded after police detectives discovered and searched a suspected hideout of the separatist organization ETA in the San Jorge working-class quarter of Pamplona.

They said that the policemen were leaving the building when two suspected ETA members arrived and started shooting. The police fired back, killing both, and one policeman died in the exchange.

#### Choice of Lawyer Said Restricted

### Shcharansky's Mother Says KGB Hampers His Defense

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The mother of the imprisoned dissident Anatoli Shcharansky has complained to Soviet legal authorities that she has been hampered in her attempts to find a lawyer to defend her son.

Mr. Shcharansky was arrested last March on accusations that he had committed espionage and treason. If convicted, he could face the death penalty. He has been held in isolation in Lefortovo since his arrest.

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### British Firemen Appear Ready To End Strike

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Britain's Fire Brigades Union appeared ready today to end its first nationwide strike, now in its ninth week.

The union's executive has recommended acceptance of a three-stage pay offer. The final decision, however, will be made at a special conference of delegates tomorrow at the northeast England resort of Bridlington.

A series of votes held this week around Britain by representatives of the 56,000 striking firemen added up to a majority in favor of a return to work, possibly by next Monday, with an immediate 10-per-cent raise.

### Iran Ends Ban On Trade With Italy, Denmark

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Iran today lifted its two-week-old trade boycott of Italy and Denmark, an official statement said.

### Italian Christian Democrats Bitterly Split on Communists

(Continued from Page 1) still pushing for seats in the next cabinet.

In addition, the party's president, Luigi Longo, has said that the Communists have been suffering from their indirect collaboration with the Christian Democrats in the last 1 1/2 years and should go back into the opposition.

#### Waldheim Iranian Visit

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, here on a four-day official visit, held talks today with Premier Jamsid Amouzgar.

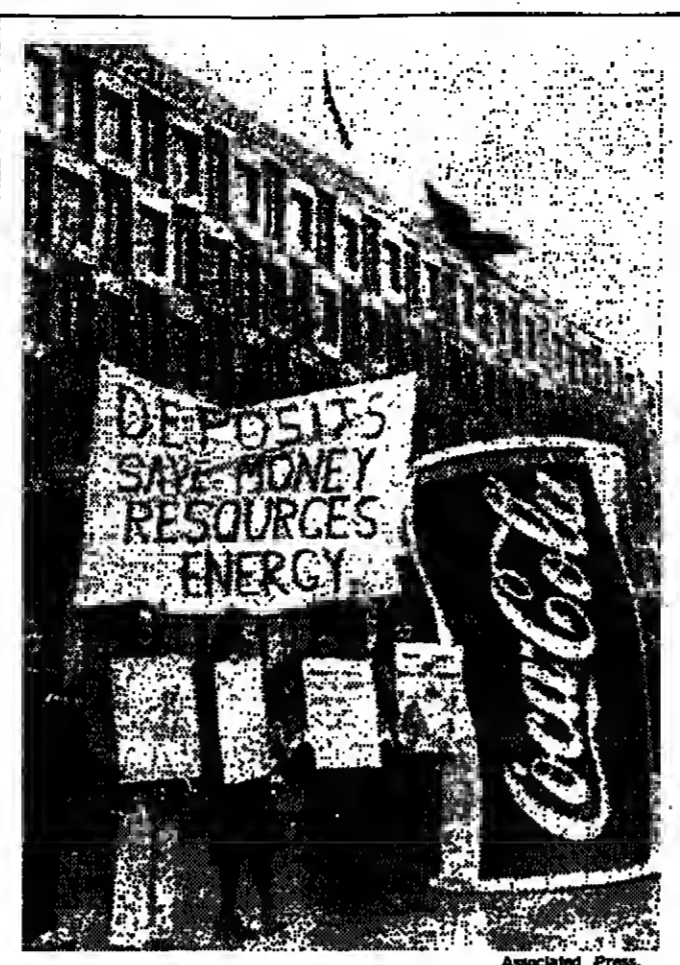
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PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY—Members of the Friends of the Earth protest the use of nonreturnable containers in a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy in London yesterday. The demonstration kicked off a mass mail-in of cans to the White House from the United States and several foreign countries.

#### Gaullists Accuse Partners

### Giscard's Governing Coalition Is Held on Verge of Collapse

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ruling coalition appeared to be breaking today, two months before crucial parliamentary elections, with the powerful Gaullists accusing their partners of gangling up on them.

### Dutch Aide Says Bonn Has Right To Try Folkerts

MAASTRICHT, the Netherlands, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A state prosecutor said in court today that the extradition of a West German terrorist sentenced in the Netherlands for murder would be legal.

Knut Folkerts, 36, an avowed member of the Red Army Faction, was sentenced last month to 20 years imprisonment for the killing of a policeman who tried to arrest him in Utrecht in September. Before the trial, West Germany requested his extradition. Prosecutor Jan Bouster said that the West German charges were not political.

West Germany suspects that Folkerts took part in the Red Army Faction murders of West German Chief Prosecutor Siegfried Buback and two of his guards in April. The murder of four guards of Hans Martin Schleyer, the employers' federation leader, and the abduction and subsequent murder of Mr. Schleyer.

If the court grants the extradition when it rules on Jan. 25, the final decision rests with Justice Minister Jacob de Ruiter. The court rejects the request, the minister cannot extradite Mr. Folkerts.

### Moscow Assails Aide to Carrillo

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today again attacked Spain's Eurocommunist party official Zdenek Mlynar said today that signers of Charter 77 have organized a hunger strike to demand the release of imprisoned dissident writer Jiri Lederer.

Mr. Mlynar, who was secretary of the Czechoslovak Central Committee in 1968 and went into exile here last year, said that supporters of the Charter 77 human rights document will start the hunger strike in Prague tomorrow.

The hunger strike will be held to obtain the release of Mr. Lederer, who was sentenced to three years last October on charges of subversion, he said.

Mr. Lederer and three other dissidents will appear before a Prague court tomorrow to appeal for a reduction of their sentences.

The three others are former theater director Ota Ornest, writer Frantisek Pavlik and author Václav Havel.

### Rhodesians Hold 4th Session on Majority Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 11 (AP).—Black and white Rhodesian political leaders, continuing their quest for a majority rule settlement, conferred for almost three hours here today after Prime Minister Ian Smith had won support from his caucus to continue his efforts.

It was the fourth round of informal consultations between the Prime Minister and three local black nationalist leaders on how to break a deadlock in formal talks foreshadowing black rule they have been holding since early December.

It was not immediately known whether the leaders had cracked the deadlock over the central issue of how many seats whites should hold and what the power they should wield in a proposed new black dominated legislature.

The Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, the only one of the three leaders who spoke to newsmen after the meeting, said simply: "We are agreeing."

The resumed consultations between the Prime Minister and the three local black nationalist leaders involved have been described by government officials as "talks within talks."

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## Zulus, Coloreds, Asians S. Africa Nonwhites Open Unity Talk

ULUNDI, South Africa, Jan. 11 (AP).—The leader of South Africa's Zulus, the largest and most powerful tribe in this racially divided nation, opened unprecedented unity talks today with mixed-race and Asian leaders.

Chief Gatsha Buthezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu Homeland, called for an alliance of nonwhite groups after the country's whites voted overwhelmingly in favor of the ruling National party in Nov. 30 elections.

A key aid to Chief Buthezi, S. Bengu, told a convention of the Colored (mixed race) Labor party on Dec. 28: "We have no choice but to team up. After the white solidarity exercise in the white election, we ought to show our solidarity in our rejection of apartheid."

In his opening address to the meeting, Chief Buthezi declared: "What we have seen in the past few years is that whites are not prepared to change."

Demolishing Set CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11 (AP).—The South African government

both have rejected the plan and, by meeting with Chief Buthezi, may be opting instead for a major new opposition alliance.

Chief Gatsha Buthezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu Homeland, called for an alliance of nonwhite groups after the country's whites voted overwhelmingly in favor of the ruling National party in Nov. 30 elections.

Both the military committee talks and the political committee talks are integral parts of the Castro conference but the military committee will discuss bilateral issues between Egypt and Israel, such as troops, early warning systems, and settlements in the Sinai, while the political talks will be involved in discussing a comprehensive peace, although no other Arab neighbor has joined the talks.

representative here that neither he nor a UN representative would attend. The Israeli government has expressed its official regret.

Sheet of a Miracle "This had been demonstrated beyond doubt by the last election—that nothing short of a miracle can make most white South Africans change on the basis of any rationality."

Invitations That is why neither the United Nations nor the United States, which both attended the opening of the Cairo conference last month, nor any other party has been invited to attend the military committee meetings. In contrast, both the United States and the United Nations have been invited to send representatives to the political talks in Jerusalem.

Two eight-member delegations, all in civilian clothes, met across a table in the form of the palace of the women of Egypt royal family. Known as Taher Palace, it is a 19th century relic of brick, granite and coral interiors inside a walled garden and has been used in recent years to house visiting dignitaries below the rank of head of state.

The meeting in Ulundi, traditional capital of the Zulu nation, 240 miles east of Johannesburg, was believed to be the first high-level gathering of South Africa's three categories of nonwhites—blacks, coloreds and Asians, who are mostly Indians.

Representing the 2.4 million coloreds was Sonny Leon of the Labor party. The 165,000 Asians were represented by the small Indian Reform party's leader, Y. Chinnay.

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Mr. Guena said that the other party had agreed to run a single candidate against the Gaullists, although all candidates already supposedly had been negotiated among the coalition.

Existing Parties But Chief Buthezi claimed that he was forming an alliance of existing parties, not expanding his own. He pointed to the Zulu Cultural Liberation Movement, in 1975 and has forged it into an organization dedicated to peaceful black liberation. Other tribal groups among the 19 million blacks in South Africa have been hesitant to join, fearing Zulu domination.

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Agreement Threatened The Gaullists, who are led by Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, now would feel free to run candidates in the first round of voting on March 12 in constituencies that they already had agreed to leave to other coalition partners, Mr. Guena said.

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But he stressed that the party would stand by its agreement to support, by withdrawing its candidates and pledging its votes, the leading candidates of the government in the second round of balloting on March 19.

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Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic, is the largest party in the coalition, with 174 deputies in the 480-member National Assembly. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party has 87 deputies.

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## \$23 Million Budgeted U.S. Launches Major Effort To Help Smokers Quit Habit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Calling cigarette smoking "public health enemy No. 1," HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. today launched what he called the government's most sweeping effort to help the nation's 54 million smokers quit the habit.

The planks of Mr. Califano's campaign include new labels on all cigarette packs warning that all users who smoke run a special risk, a study on whether to increase the 7-cent federal excise tax on each pack of cigarettes, a bill for a ban on smoking on commercial flights and a proposal for more smoking restrictions in government buildings and public places.

He also announced the creation of a new office on smoking and health within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to oversee the program. The campaign will be backed next year by \$23-million budget, more than twice the current spending for federal anti-smoking programs and research.

The government, which spent less than \$1 million last year on anti-smoking information in education efforts, will direct more than \$6 million on that effort this year.

## Indians Told U.S. Will Aid Land Claims

By Lou Cannon

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Jan. 11 (AP).—On the first stop yesterday of a weeklong trip meant to help win over the West to President Carter, Vice-President Mondale took a stand that could denigrate many voters—he said that the administration will back Indian treaty claims to scarce resources.

Mr. Mondale is helping the Interior Department prepare a proposed national Indian policy that soon will be submitted to Mr. Carter.

It will include a commitment to solve disputes involving Indian lands by negotiation rather than by legislation pending in Congress that would abrogate various Indian treaties.

The trip to seven states is intended to acquaint Mr. Mondale with the problems of the West. It is felt here that changes in federal policies, especially on resources, have not reflected a reality toward the region's problems. Yesterday Mr. Mondale met with a group of Indians to tell them that they lacked the expertise to deal with the oil and gas companies now negotiating resources on Indian-owned lands.

"Every time we sit down with a company, they have 15 lawyers and 15 geologists," said Peter Macdonald, chairman of the Navajo nation. "We have the best lawyer and the best (Bureau of Indian Affairs) land management man."

Mr. Mondale directed Cabinet Secretary Jack Watson, who is accompanying him, to set up a meeting between the tribal leaders and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger Jr. The meeting would be aimed at advising the Indians on how to obtain technical help and how to evaluate the quantity and worth of their mineral resources.

## Insurance Firm Plans to Abandon Quebec Offices

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Good riddance and "long live Quebec" have been sprayed in black on the walls of the Sun Life building here since Friday when the largest Canadian insurance company announced it would move its head office to Toronto.

The graffiti were a reaction to the projected pullout of an English-Canadian dominated company that insisted it could no longer do business in the French province. But even anti-English forces which sympathized with the company's viewpoint attacked it for deserting Montreal.

Sun Life was urged to reconsider its decision and a fight is expected when policy holders meet in Toronto Jan. 27 to approve what is officially, for the moment, a recommendation of the board of directors.

The attack by the nationalist began immediately after Sun Life's announcement to its 1,800 employees. Provincial Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau angrily charged that the company was exporting \$40 million of Quebec savings for investment elsewhere. Mr. Parizeau intimated that the company was using the language issue as a pretext to avoid being forced to repatriate the money to Quebec.

## VW to Recall 380,000 For Defect in Steering

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Volkswagen company said yesterday it will recall 383,000 automobiles around the world so that an additional safety device can be installed in the steering mechanism.

The West German automobile club reported that its technicians had found a defect in the steering of some cars built between August, 1974, and May, 1975.



From Buffalo To Tampa Bay  
Wintry weather roaming the United States brought ice to the Tampa Bay area in Florida (above) and caused residents of Buffalo, N.Y., no little difficulty, as shown at right. Winds of 50 miles an hour were reported in Buffalo.

Associated Press photos.

## Cold Weather Reported Easing Over Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Meteorologists insisted today that the cold snap over the eastern third of the United States was normal for this time of year and they promised slight relief from the cold and wind that has rekindled memories of last year's bitter winter.

A wide band of snow and rain, meanwhile, was gathering force in the central states, portending more problems as it moves eastward.

At least 23 weather-related deaths had been reported by state officials since Monday, 14 in Ohio alone.

Although temperatures are expected to stay below average, the high winds that have made them harder to bear should ease.

James Andrews chief of the weather service's new medium-range forecast unit in Washington, said that temperatures will be 10 to 20 degrees below normal in the East for a week or 10 days and as much as 30 degrees below normal in the Midwest.

The cold spell caused widespread power reductions after demand for heat and light drained utilities. The power drop caused lights to dim and electric clocks to run an average of 21.7 seconds slow, said power engineers in Chicago.

The large demand was complicated in some areas by coal stockpiles which were frozen into solid mountains that workers could not break up fast enough for boilers used to generate electricity.

A power consortium in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey sent power to other systems from Virginia to Michigan.

## Undecided on Certification U.S. Agency Questions the Safety of Concorde Hydraulic Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—The Federal Aviation Administration has questioned whether the Concorde supersonic airliner meets its safety standards and is undecided about approving it for purchase and operation in the United States, government sources said today.

Engineers for the FAA, which governs the safety of aircraft and airport operations, are doubtful about the reliability of the controversial British-French plane's hydraulic system, which controls the craft's maneuverability in the air and its ability to land and stop.

The deputy administrator of the FAA, in a brief status report requested by Transportation Secretary Brock Adams, indicated that the plane's hydraulic system does not appear to meet the FAA standard for redundant or backup ability to function.

Although the plane has a multiple hydraulic system, in view of the U.S. engineers' failure in one part of the system could cause a loss of hydraulic power.

Using the FAA's bureaucratic language, Deputy Director Quentin Taylor reported to Mr. Adams in a briefing paper under a section labeled "critical issues."

"Concorde hydraulic system components are not completely isolated between systems—raising questions of possible failures in common components. Data relevant to date raises questions of compliance with our special condition with regard to the possibility of single hydraulic system failure causing loss of all hydraulic systems, including flight control."

According to informed sources within the FAA there is a better-than-even chance that the aircraft will ultimately be certified, but it is not a certainty. In a covering note to Mr. Adams, Mr. Taylor addressed the possibility that Concorde could fail the test.

In that event, he explained: "The major problems: The subject aircraft can, under existing agreements, operate at U.S. ports without U.S. certification as long as the operator is not a U.S. firm."

U.S. Landing Rights  
This apparently meant the agency feels that even if the Concorde should fail to obtain a U.S. certification it would not automatically forfeit its rights to land at New York's Kennedy Airport or Washington's Dulles Airport.

It is not necessary for foreign-made aircraft operated by foreign carriers to obtain certification from the Federal Aviation Administration in order to land at U.S. port cities. The policy, observed by most nations with international service is to accept

## Nader Wins Return of Airline Suit: Gets \$15,000 in 'Bumping' Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A federal judge ordered today that Airlines to pay reasonable attorney's fees of \$15,000 to a plaintiff who won a suit for being bumped from a flight nearly six years ago.

The ruling yesterday by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey is the fourth major court proceeding in the case, which had gone up to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Nader sued Allegheny in 1972 after he found himself without a seat on a flight he was scheduled to make from Washington to Hartford, Conn., for a speaking appearance. He accused the airline of fraud in concealing its overbooking practices from consumers.

In 1973, Judge Richey ordered Allegheny to pay \$25,000 to Mr. Nader and \$25,000 to the Connecticut Citizens Action Group, the organization he had been scheduled to address. Of this, \$50,000 was punitive damages.

In 1975, the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the decision, ruling that airlines are legally permitted to overbook and deny seats to passengers with confirmed reservations. In 1976, the Supreme Court reinstated the suit and directed Judge Richey to determine whether the airline had put forward a "good faith" defense.

Yesterday, Judge Richey said that Allegheny's failure to tell Mr. Nader and other passengers of its overbooking practice "was the result of a conscious and deliberate policy." He described it as a practice of "outrageous character."

But the judge reduced the original award to Mr. Nader to \$15,000 in punitive damages and \$10 in actual damages, and eliminated the award to the citizen group.

## Quarter Billion Dollars Alleged U.S. Agency Suspects Exxon Of Overcharges in Oil Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The Department of Energy said today that Exxon, the nation's largest petroleum producer, may have violated federal price ceilings and overcharged the public about \$183.3 million for crude oil.

A spokesman for Exxon immediately denied that the company overcharged for its oil or violated the federal price ceiling regulations. He said the company would contest the allegations.

The department said it issued a notice of probable violation to Exxon after its audit of the company turned up the possible violations. The audit was started after the department issued a similar notice involving alleged overcharges of \$78 million on Dec. 27. Thus, Exxon now is suspected by the department of having overcharged almost a quarter of a billion dollars.

Past Production  
An Exxon spokesman, Charles Rowden, said in a statement from Houston that the department was trying to apply federal price ceilings retroactively to Exxon's past oil production.

The dispute involves production from a number of leased areas in the "Howland field" of Wood County, Texas, and an interpretation of the difference between "old" and "new" oil produced from the same field.

Under the federal regulations, old oil was allowed a price ceiling of \$5.25 a barrel while new oil could claim prices of up to \$11.25 a barrel.

In determining whether production from an existing oil field was old or new oil, the government decided that the amount of oil produced by the field in the past would be the cutoff point. All production up to that

amount would be considered old oil. Anything produced above that amount would be considered new oil and would qualify for the higher prices.

Increasing Efficiency  
The problem began when Exxon decided to utilize the field, or operate it as one unit, as a means of increasing efficiency.

The company calculated the old oil production for each individual lease in the Howland field and then calculated the additional new oil production for each lease.

The Energy Department, however, said the company should have calculated the old oil production for the entire field instead of calculating it by each individual lease.

## U.S. Said to Avoid Citizen Bugs in Intelligence Cases

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Attorney General Griffin Bell testified yesterday that not a single U.S. citizen has been targeted for electronic surveillance for intelligence reasons since he took office last Jan. 26.

"Zero," Mr. Bell said when asked at a House Intelligence subcommittee hearing how many citizens had been subjected to bugging, wiretapping or interception of their phone conversations for foreign intelligence or counterintelligence reasons since he became attorney general.

He testified at hearings on proposed legislation to regulate the use of electronic surveillance of U.S. citizens and foreigners and to help prevent repetition of past abuses.

The subcommittee chairman, Morgan Murphy, called on Mr. Bell, CIA director Stansfield Turner and other witnesses to give their views on proposed bills—including one authored by the administration—dealing with electronic surveillance.

There is no prohibition at present on the use of wiretaps and other techniques in foreign intelligence matters.

## Salk's New Drug Against Sclerosis To Receive Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Dr. Jonas Salk, who developed the polio vaccine, has been given the go-ahead by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to test his new drug, which he thinks might arrest multiple sclerosis on humans.

FDA approval, according to a spokesman, means that the agency believes there is enough evidence that the drug might work and that it is "worthy of clinical testing and the plan set forth is adequate."

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, crippling disease of the central nervous system. It is estimated that one in 20,000 Americans suffers and eventually dies from it.

At his La Jolla, Calif., Institute, Dr. Salk said there is no known cure for multiple sclerosis, but for many years he has been studying an animal disease, called allergic encephalomyelitis, which, he said, is similar to multiple sclerosis. The tests on multiple sclerosis patients, he said, "will determine whether it is due to a similar allergic reaction."

## A-Power Cooperation Is Urged by Kennedy

HIROSHIMA, Japan 11 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today called for greater cooperation between the United States and Japan on nuclear energy, including the possible establishment of long-term fuel reserves and joint storage of nuclear waste.

Addressing students at Hiroshima University, he said that the United States and Japan should take the lead in developing new approaches to nuclear energy and in preventing the divisions between suppliers and consumers that have troubled international economic and energy negotiations.

## Harvard Doctor Fired—Sought Audit of Grants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Dr. Philip Cohen, a physician and former medical researcher at Harvard University, claims he lost his job there because he denounced the university's federal grant spending practices.

Dr. Cohen said in an interview this week that he was given written assurance nearly two years ago that his appointment at the school would be renewed, but that the university's position was reversed after he called for a federal audit of grants awarded him by the National Institutes of Health. He lost his job in 1976.

Dr. Cohen said that he called for the audits after he was asked to sign blank expenditure report forms that the NIH requires. He said that his grants from that agency and one from the Army came to about \$450,000 for a five-year period.

## If I lived in Toronto I'd live in Hazelton Lanes.

(David K. Specter Architect-N.Y.)



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## Bringing the Dollar War Home

Early this month, the Carter administration abandoned its "benign neglect" of the dollar. Under pressure both from West European governments and Wall Street to stabilize exchange rates, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board announced their joint intention to intervene in foreign currency markets in the dollar's defense. Armed with a fresh line of foreign credit the Fed propped up its sagging value with respect to the German mark and Swiss franc by buying dollars.

These brief forays into currency markets had less than the desired effect, however. Currency traders demanded greater proof of the American commitment to a strong currency. The Treasury, reluctant to sacrifice domestic economic objectives to the strong dollar, demurred. But the conservative majority of the Federal Reserve governors, far more concerned about exchange rate instability, offered the traders another bone. The Fed increased the interest rate it charges on loans to private banks and took direct action to reduce the money supply. Together, these moves have raised the interest return available to all lenders and made dollar investments more attractive to foreigners.

The new show of resolve is good news for those preoccupied with the sagging dollar. But for the rest of us, more concerned about employment and economic growth, the Fed's strategy is disquieting. The decision to place a higher priority on exchange rates than on domestic economic recovery is an unwelcome precedent.

Though regrettable, the Federal Reserve approach is understandable. If the value of the dollar is to be defended without massive intervention in currency markets, corporations and wealthy investors must be persuaded to park their spare capital in dollar securities. The chance, now offered by the Fed, to earn an extra point of interest can be a powerful attraction to companies holding billions in cash.

But, unfortunately, higher interest rates for foreign lenders also mean higher rates for domestic borrowers. Stiff interest charges will dim the already flagging corporate enthusiasm for expanding plants—and thus creating jobs. Equally serious, high interest rates on government securities tend to lure deposits away from savings accounts, thereby choking off funds available for one major sector of the economy, housing construction. In essence, the Fed is gambling that tight credit will soothe the dollar's international critics without severely damaging the American economy.

Is there no way to shore up the dollar abroad without risking jobs and profits at home? Credit policy is the only lever the

Fed has on the economy. But a number of more constructive alternatives are available to the White House.

● Lean on the West Germans. It is more than semantics to recast the problem of the dollar's weakness as the problem of the German mark's strength. West Germany's sluggish economy has, paradoxically, attracted conservative international investors who care not a whit about Germany's high unemployment and care very much about that country's high interest rates, low inflation and fat foreign trade surpluses. If Bonn could be persuaded to bolster the nation's own growth rate, the relative appeal of the mark would diminish, leaving investors with no place to turn but Wall Street. German growth would also help pull Europe out of its long economic slump, and thereby increase demand for American goods. Such a boost for exports would shrink the United States' \$30-billion trade deficit and ease investor fears about the stability of the American economy.

● Lean on Congress. Both the symbolism of American dependence on Arab energy and the reality of huge cash flows to pay our oil import bill have weakened the dollar. The energy plan, now trapped in congressional conference committee, wouldn't end our dependence. But it would keep that dependence from growing, and show the world that Americans are willing to sacrifice for energy conservation. Passage of the energy bill might thus go a long way in restoring confidence in the dollar.

● Lean on tax policy. Most of the damage that tight credit can do can be undone by a fiscal policy aimed at increasing business investment incentives and consumer power. Business, reluctant to absorb high interest costs, could be coaxed into investments by the promise of investment tax credits and lower corporate income tax rates. Consumers, loath to bear higher monthly interest charges, could still be lured into cars and home purchases by increasing the amount left in their pay envelopes after taxes. A \$25-billion, \$30-billion tax cut is already in the works. Should the Fed follow through on its tight money game plan, there is every reason to consider a much larger tax cut this spring.

To date skirmishes over the dollar have been confined to international financial markets. The Fed's credit policies, however, promise to bring the dollar war home to the American people. It is up to Congress, the President, and most of all, our German allies, to keep that from happening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Boost for Chile's Junta

Here is an instructive sequence for you: In three successive years while the junta in Chile tightened its grip, the United Nations General Assembly condemned it. In the fourth year, just completed, the junta began loosening its grip, and the Assembly, ever loyal to the rituals of the left, still condemned it. The United States, for the first time, joined the pack. An infuriated (and clever) President Pinochet promptly called a snap plebiscite to capitalize on his people's aroused disgust. In their first chance to vote in four years, Chileans were asked "in the face of international aggression" to support President Pinochet and "reaffirm" the legitimacy of his regime. They did so, 3 to 1. At once he announced he would hold no more elections for 10 years.

Now, some comfort is being drawn from the fact that in the 13-day campaign for the plebiscite, the junta permitted limited, but what was for it unprecedented, latitude to its opponents. And those who see internal dissension as the junta's likeliest undoing note with satisfaction that the three other leaders of the junta objected to the way the plebiscite was staged. Actually, however, the plebiscite played right into President Pinochet's hands. He converted the nationalism stirred by the United Nations' unsophisticated rebuke into personal political

gain. His critics' contention that the plebiscite was largely a government-manipulated exercise has had to vie against the junta's claim that the vote represented a mandate for its emphasis on stability and order. The United States, which halted arms sales and development support last year and thereby yielded the chance to use the annual negotiations on these items for political leverage, had to content itself with complaining that the plebiscite was unfair.

This is all a pity. As relieved as many Chileans may be to leave behind the chaos of the last Allende days, we cannot believe they wholeheartedly embrace a regime that has brought great suffering on the people and alienated Chile from many of its traditional friends. If the junta has taken some tentative moderate steps in the last year, it still enforces a harsh state of siege. Indeed, it seems not only harsh but also gratuitous. President Pinochet may now be tempted to interpret the plebiscite in the spirit of his recent boast—"my pants are wired on with steel"—and to crack down harder. But by his own logic he could just as well conclude that his people's loyalty permits him to ignore the United Nations and to continue the relaxation begun last year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Cambodia-Vietnam Conflict

Few tears will be spilled in the West over the sight of those exceptionally brutal masters of Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge, having to fight for survival against an invasion launched by their Vietnamese neighbors.

Even so, it is doubtful whether we should

wish the invaders total victory. An Indochina completely dominated by the heirs of Ho Chi Minh would represent a far greater threat to the non-Communist states in the area, and especially to Thailand, than the present bitter and muddled rivalry.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1903

LONDON—The "Daily News" says: "The fact that the prospectus of the forthcoming Philharmonic concert includes nine works by British composers has some significance, because the ordinary concert-goer does not care whether the music he hears is by an Englishman, Russian, Frenchman or German, as long as it appeals to him. In this matter there is no such thing as patriotism. But, you cannot induce an English audience to put national pride before love of art."

### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1928

LONDON—Thomas Hardy, 87, the novelist, died at his home near Dorchester shortly after nine o'clock tonight. He had been ill with a bronchial infection for several weeks. He died peacefully, with his wife, sister-in-law and personal physician at his bedside. His death ends a literary career that spanned more than 50 years and included such works as: "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," "Jude the Obscure," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and "The Return of the Native."



## The Tragedy of Cambodia

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The private diplomatic reports coming into Washington these days from Cambodia are increasingly somber. They speak of the "planned massacre" of tens of thousands of people and of a "systematic" effort by the Cambodian government to wipe out the upper and middle classes. The Carter administration is now trying to come to grips with what is apparently an appalling human tragedy.

The delay in speaking out here as part of President Carter's "human rights" policy is caused primarily by the difficulty in verifying the accuracy of the reports out of Phnom Penh. Egypt is the only non-Communist country that has diplomatic relations with Cambodia, and its officials are virtually under house arrest.

Even the Communist diplomats in the Cambodian capital from China, Cuba, North Korea, Laos, Albania, Romania, Vietnam and Yugoslavia are restricted to their own embassies. Their food and other essential supplies are delivered to them by the Cambodian Foreign Office. Accordingly, most of the information comes from refugees who happen to escape from Cambodia into the Gulf of Siam in the south or into Thailand on the north and west.

This "barrage of a gentle rain" raises some fundamental questions for the community of nations and the United Nations, that has tried so hard to organize public opinion against genocide.

### Difficult Questions

Can nothing be done by the so-called "great nations" at least to investigate the reports of such human suffering? Do the sovereign rights of national states include the power to treat or dispose of their people in any way they see fit? Or are there limits? And if they cannot investigate or interfere with human brutality, can't they at least cry out against it? These are the questions now under discussion here in Washington.

A distinction should be made here between the Cambodian government's apparent effort to wipe out those of its own people who have opposed its revolutionary policies, and the border clashes between Cambodian and Vietnamese troops.

The diplomatic reports coming here on the border war are less ominous. In fact, they tend to dispute the notion, put forward

the other day by Zbigniew Brzezinski, that this was a "proxy war" between China backing the Cambodians and the Soviet Union supporting the Vietnamese.

It is true that Peking is providing military aid to Cambodia and Moscow is continuing to supply arms to Vietnam, but the latest diplomatic reports here indicate that these border battles are limited in time and space and do not threaten a major change in the balance of power in Southeast Asia.

### Human Issue

The immediate issue is not strategic but human, and this raises the question of what the new Chinese leaders in Peking will do, if anything, to help. They have hundreds of "technicians" and "advisers" in Cambodia who, unlike their diplomats in the capital of Phnom Penh, are not restricted to a single place but are free to move around.

More than any other foreigners, the Chinese are in this position to know the facts, and they represent the only country that has any leverage on the Cambodians. The French, who have historic ties to Cambodia, have done their best to intervene without success. The British have debated the issues in Parliament and tried through their missions in many capitals to persuade Cambodian diplomats to moderate their government's policies.

But the most hopeful point of restraint is Peking. Fortunately, there will be a major debate on human rights at the United Nations in New York next month, and this will be an interesting test of the permanent members of the UN Security Council: The United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

If it was assumed, or at least hoped, when the United Nations Charter was signed at San Francisco in 1945, that these five nations would be able to agree on how to keep the peace in the world, or if they couldn't do that, at least that they would combine together to avoid excessive human suffering that did not interfere with their separate national ambitions.

The truth is, and not surprisingly, that they haven't been thinking much about Cambodia at all. They have been worrying, naturally, about their own concerns: inflation, unemployment, the Middle East, the balance of

trade and the balance of power on strategic arms.

But if they thought about this small suffering country of Cambodia, even briefly with a little bit of pity, they could probably ease the pain without any serious political or military or even ideological differences. A demarche or protest by the Western nations on behalf of Cambodia might have some effect. A debate in the United Nations next month calling for an investigation of the facts would probably do more.

Even more important, a quiet talk between Carter and the Chinese might even turn things around. Cambodia is not a critical hinge in the politics of Southeast Asia, but it is an important symbol in the relations between the United States and China, and the test of Carter's defense of human rights.

He has insisted on this principle in his relations with the Soviet Union on behalf of the Jews. He has even insisted on it on behalf of the Palestinians in the Middle East, but so far as is known here, he has never raised the question of human rights with China, and Cambodia is comparatively an easy case.

There is no vital risk of high-power relations here. It is simply a case of relieving human suffering. Maybe the officials in Peking see it in a different way, but the impression here is that the question has never really been put to Peking by the officials in Washington. They will debate it at the United Nations in public next month, but the chances are that more progress will be made by talking to the Chinese in private.

## Contrasting 3 Mideast Leaders

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The road to peace in the Middle East was opened by the strong qualities of President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Now their weak points are beginning to show, along with those of King Hussein of Jordan. The upshot is that the road to peace has become thick with obstacles. Begin's attitudes are the old virtues—dignity, principles and strong convictions. At a time when Zionism was on the defensive around the world, he was a natural rallying point for the Israeli people. He still commands the popular support necessary to make the concessions any peace would entail.

But as a gentleman of the old school, trained in a Prussian-style Gymnasium and at the law school of Warsaw University, Begin is not a natural negotiator. He attaches overwhelming importance to words and formulas. He does not see them as starting points in a process. Indeed, he seems to think of bargaining as beneath his dignity.

So he has stuck hard and fast on the principle of Jewish settlements in the Sinai, which will eventually be turned over to Egypt, and the West Bank of the Jordan, which probably will become the core of a Palestinian entity with self-rule under a sovereign to be decided in the future. Similarly, he has balked, as if he were being asked to swallow rat poison, at any mention of "self-determination" for the Palestinians on the West Bank.

### Dramatic Moves

Sadat's great quality is the capacity for sweeping dramatic moves that transform historic perspectives. He showed it first in 1973 by unilaterally expelling most Soviet advisers from Egypt. Again in 1973 when he launched the October war. Most recently with the visit to Jerusalem in November.

Sadat has a weakness for the histrionic. He cannot resist the starring role. He loves posturing before the television cameras. It is a rare day when he does not give an interview to some newspaper or magazine, and, like most

## On Baby Food Ads Nestlé Rebuts Charges

As Nestlé's chief legal officer I would like to comment on Jonathan Power's article "Baby Food Advertising" that appeared in the December 15 issue. Mr. Power stated, concerning Nestlé's criminal libel suit against a Swiss group which published a report in German "Nestlé's Dirty Babies," that "Nestlé won their case on a technicality."

Mr. Power is in error. The decision of the Swiss judge was that 11 of the accused were guilty of criminal libel. The accused were so displeased with the judge's decision that they announced on the spot through their attorney that they would appeal the conviction to the higher Swiss courts. However, after a few months they realized that to appeal the matter higher would merely result in a reaffirmance of their guilt, and they therefore dropped their appeal in order to cut their losses.

Thus, Mr. Power's claim that Nestlé's legal victory was based on a "technicality" probably amounts to a published libel against the Swiss legal system, a point which Mr. Power should perhaps keep in mind during future visits here. Of course, Mr. Power knows better, since he was present in the Bern courtroom in June 1976 when the Swiss judge handed down his decision finding the accused guilty of criminal libel.

FRANKLIN L. GURLEY,  
Farel, Switzerland.

Jonathan Power's article "Baby Food Advertising" in the Dec. 15 Herald Tribune is full of inaccuracies, and false interpretations of scientific opinion. Let me illustrate with the following examples:

Mr. Power quotes a paper by the director of Nestlé Research, Professor J. Mauron, for the proposition that "supplementary feeding is not necessary for a baby under six months." If Mr. Power will reread the text which he gave him, he will see that what Professor Mauron actually said was: "Cow's milk must not be used to supplement mother's milk from the sixth month at the latest." Those familiar with the subject will appreciate there is a big difference.

Mr. Power claims there is little justification for feeding milk powder to infants except those whose mothers are biologically unable to breast-feed. However, he passes over in silence the far larger group of mothers whose problem is not biological inability to breast-feed (called "agalactia," from the Greek meaning complete absence of milk secretion) but having to go out to work to support the family. Since these mothers must be separated from their babies during the day, they therefore have a tangible need for bottle feeding.

The reader of a serious newspaper such as yours are entitled to expect a less superficial approach to these very real and important problems.

JEAN HEER,  
Vevey, Switzerland.

Mr. Power replies: First, an answer to Mr. Gurley. On the first morning of the second session of the Bern court's

examination of the "Nestlé Kill Babies" report, Nestlé withdrew three of its four libel charges. Left uncontroverted were the report's accusations:

1) That the activity of Nestlé and other companies was an ethical and immoral;

2) That by its selling practice Nestlé was responsible for the death of or the permanent mental and physical injury to thousands of infants;

3) That the baby food sale personnel in developing countries were camouflaged as nurses.

At almost the last minute, Nestlé's lawyers presumably felt they could not win the case if the contested accusations. It is not surprising that many of the servers then drew the inference that the decision of the judge to find in favor of Nestlé on a fourth count (the libel implied in the report's title "Nestlé Kill Babies") was nothing more than a technicality. The judge himself appeared to support this interpretation by pointing out the danger that the "unbiased reader" could give a narrow interpretation to the charge of killing in the sense of a "premeditated act," as accused had only meant it in a "moral sense." Moreover, the judge in his summing up asked Nestlé to "rethink fundamentally its advertising practices" and instead of imprisoning the accused, fined them only modestly.

On the question of appeal, the position of the convicted was clear. As a precaution they had to appeal immediately. According to the court's procedural requirements an appeal could only be made within 10 days of judgment being pronounced. They did not pursue the appeal because on reflection they realized the burden was on the case in the public opinion and that further court proceedings could only put the form of a purely formal dispute on the semantic nuances, the word "killing."

A final word on Mr. Gurley's letter. Does the threatening to indicate that he hopes to be arrested if I set foot in Switzerland?

May I now answer Mr. Heer's letter? My analysis on the inconsistencies of Nestlé's scientific paper stands. On the question working mothers the answer more complicated. Nestlé admits that unless there is a kind of medical infrastructure to educate mothers in hygiene and sterilization, its product can be misused with harmful consequences.

So if any advertising is to be in a country that does not have such medical facilities it should be advertising to convince mothers how important it is not to let their children for the first 6 months of life.

What is needed is a change in the superficial "Western" of developing societies through consumer-oriented commercialism.

Above all what is needed is more rural-based more self-sufficient economy that will leave it room for the services of West multinationals pursuing their narrow interests.

LONDON, JONATHAN POWER

## A Man's Mania for Minuteness Sells for \$256,500 in London

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON, Jan. 11 (NYT).—An exquisite example of one man's mania for minuteness went on the block at Christie's here, Titania's Palace, surely one of the most elaborate dollhouses, with 16 rooms lavishly furnished and embellished with works of art, was the labor of love of Sir Neville Wilkinson, who began it in 1907 for his daughter. It eventually took him 15 years to build the Palladian confection.

At the auction, which took one and a half minutes, Spink and Sons Ltd., a leading art dealer, paid \$256,500 (\$256,500), nearly four times the price it fetched 10 years ago when Sir Neville's daughter, Guendolen, for whom the dollhouse was intended, sold it at Christie's. Spink's, acting on behalf of an anonymous business organization, would reveal only that the dollhouse would remain in Europe and be "displayed for the delight of children," according to a spokesman. During the last 10 years it has been exhibited commercially with people paying admission to see it.

Sir Neville never meant it for such use and originally designed the palace for Guendolen's pleasure. An etcher and fancier of heraldry, he obviously became more and more fascinated and the project snowballed.

Titania, queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," must have been thrilled with her new digs. It is immense, 116 inches long, 90 inches wide and, in most places, 30 inches high.

Sir Neville enlisted the aid of friends and the fashionable architect Sir Edwin Lutyens, and designed a hairy surmounting the chapel, which adds another 65 inches to the height at one end. The palace is mounted on a waist-high platform and all rooms are electrically lighted.

The facades were not completed during Sir Neville's lifetime and the palace has exterior mahogany walls only on the short sides. The ground-floor exterior has Doric columns and the first-floor Corinthian ones have gilt capitals. It took Christie's five full days to reconstruct the dollhouse, which had been dismantled for shipping.

The catalogue explains that the absence of doors is due to the fact that fairies fly in through the windows.

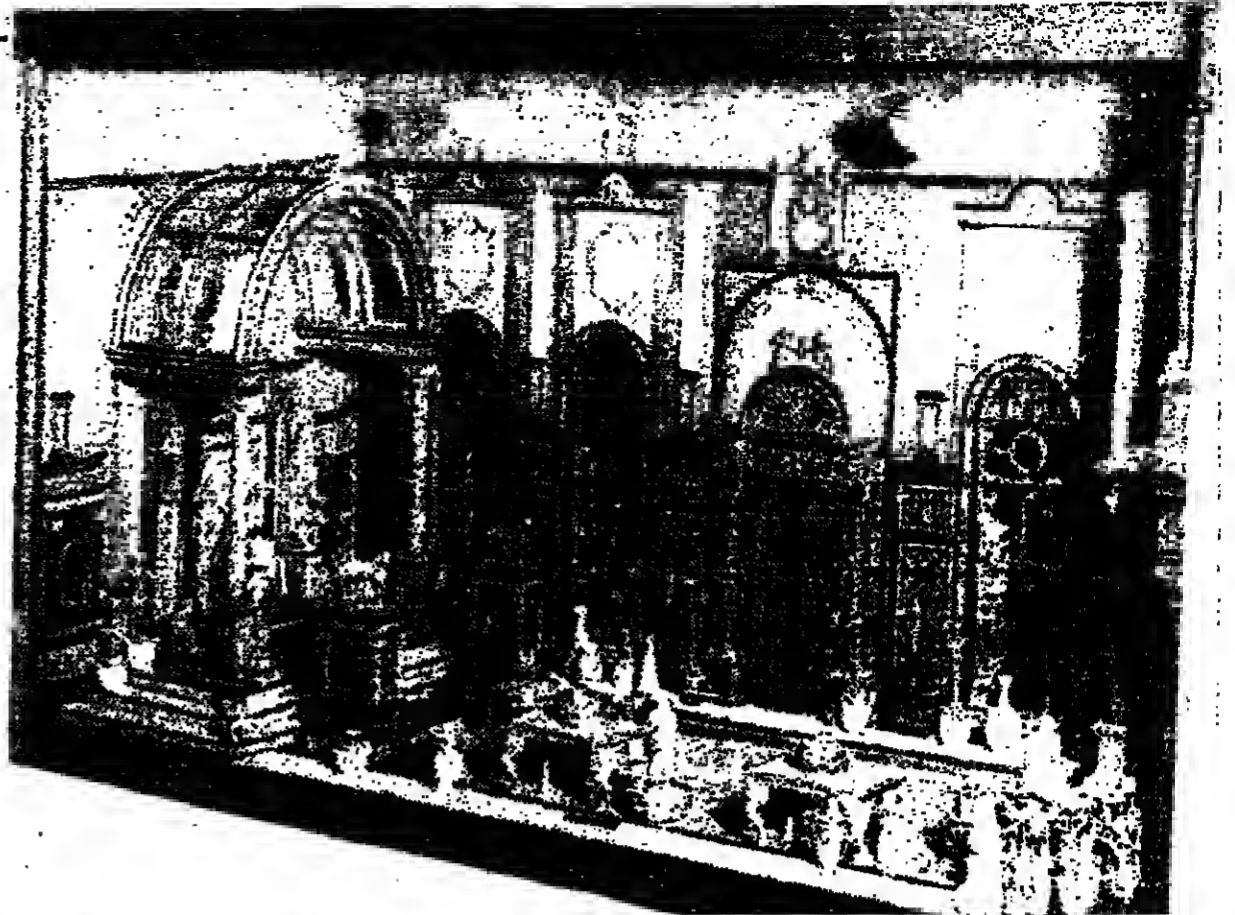
Beginning at the most elaborate short side of the house, three rooms comprise the impressive entry—the Hall of the Gulls, the Hall of the Fairy Kiss and the chapel. The first is festooned with miniature banners which hang from a shell-encrusted ceiling. A gold fountain, inlaid with diamonds, spouts water. There is an exquisite 2-inch silver casket painted with the Portrait of Madame de Sévigné.

The Hall of the Fairy Kiss has a walnut staircase decorated with silver figures and wrought metal grills. There is an aerie seal mounted in gold on a rock crystal base, a pair of silver Chinese lanterns given by Queen Mary and a tiny ivory sculpture of Flora, holding a basket of flowers. A bronze Nepalese god is mounted on a marble stand supported by four ivory elephants. A pair of Chinese porcelain vases are displayed on a lapis-lazuli pedestal and there is a celloidin, jade-plated plaque firescreen.

The most extraordinary piece is a Louis-Philippe ormolu table, 4-and-a-half inches high, with cabriole legs, holding a casket containing a miniature necklace of the Grand Cross of the Fairy Kiss, the casket surmounted by a gold crown.

A silver Renaissance door leads to the chapel with its stained-glass windows and Carrara marble floor. The miniature or-

Throne Room of the Titania Palace dollhouse which has been auctioned in London.



UPI.

gan may be played by blowing through the bellows under the platform and manipulating the keys with matchsticks. The chapel contains a French miniature illuminated Book of the Hours, circa 1450.

The apartments of Titania, Oberon, the King of the Fairies, and the other fairies which line one long side are less palatial but still crammed with captivating objects. The floor of Titania's boudoir is inlaid with mother-of-pearl and the ceiling copied from the Holbein original in St. James's Palace. Titania's work table contains tiny paintbrushes and a palette. With Chippendale-style chairs and there are delicate, tiny silver candlesticks and model ships. Two miniature showcases display the fairies' golden knickknacks.

The gold bicycle in the nursery has wheels set with cabochon sapphires and there are tiny jack-in-the-boxes in gold and silver along with a miniature copy of another dollhouse built by Sir Neville in his spare time. The fairies had a simultaneous plethoric and lack of amenities in the bathroom—no toilet but a 17th-century gold toilet inlaid with opals and a silver miniature clothes press.

Charlie Chaplin, Shirley Temple and W.B. Yeats, an odd trio, signed the guest book in the private entrance hall. There is an ornate miniature Nuremberg gilt casket, engraved with flora and fauna, circa 1600, plus a perfect replica of a ladies' bike and a miniature pram. Above the entrance hall the royal bed-chamber contains Titania's dress-

ing table, with tiny combs, brushes and a boot hook.

All rooms are elaborately hung with paintings representing well-known artists and miniature portraits and mementos, plus the homely necessities of everyday life. The desk in Oberon's study is littered with miniature newspapers, among them The New York Times, about one and a quarter inches by one and three quarters, headlined: "Emperor Yoshito Dies as all Japan Keeps Vigil." Oberon played on a miniature, five-inch-high cello. His dressing room above is lighted by a lamp with a green jade base, which enabled him to read the 21 books in his bookcase, including a Koran.

Naturally, Oberon had his museum, a treasure-filled place with three showcases of glassware, mostly 19th-century, which Christie's regards as a rare collection.

By far the most flamboyant is the Throne Room. Its ceiling is inscribed with writers who had a healthy respect for magic—Hans Christian Andersen, Shakespeare and Lewis Carroll. The door of the Hall of the Gulls connects with the Throne Room, completing the palace's rectangle. Steps leading into this room are bordered by pots of realistically painted metal flowers.

All the objects are ornate and

ceremonial—a circular Indian gold bowl bordered in diamonds, a gilt silver French vase with enameled handles, carved coral nymphs. But the most wondrous is the throne itself, which Christie's estimates is worth \$10,000.

Jeweled Peacock

Made of ebony and ivory, with two Italian gold figures attributed to Benvenuto Cellini perched on the arms, the throne has a jeweled peacock standing on a large pearl decorating its back. The peacock's tail is set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires and is 2-and-a-half inches high. Above the throne is a canopy with a second peacock, this one with gold, diamonds and blue and green enamel work. A diamond-and-emerald acorn capping from its beak. Malachite Chinese lions flank the throne.

The Throne Room's mother-of-pearl-framed windows look out on the courtyard, as do most of the rooms. Its ground is covered with a lush green felt "lawn." There is plenty of classical statuary, including a bronze of Marcus Aurelius on a marble pedestal.

Amid the eternally blooming magnolias and anemones crouches on ivory kangaroos. Of course, anything would be possible in such a household.

### The Authorized Version

## First Brezhnev Biography In English Goes on Sale

By Arthur Gavshon

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The first authorized biography in English of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev went on sale today in British bookstores. It tells little about the Soviet leader's life that was not already known, but there are lots of pictures.

Publisher Robert Maxwell of Pergamon Press and Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Lunov launched the profusely illustrated, 60,000-word book, "Brezhnev—A Short Biography," at a crowded reception last night at the Soviet Embassy. It will be published in the United States in mid-February.

The book, priced at \$10, contains a foreword written four months ago by Mr. Brezhnev saying that the English version is an updated translation of the biography published in Moscow in 1976 to mark his 70th birthday.

Mr. Maxwell, a native of Czechoslovakia and former Labor member of the House of Commons, said that it is the first of a series that will include President Carter, Chinese Communist party Chairman Hua Guo-feng and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. He said that he expects to arrange for distribution of a Russian-language edition of Mr. Carter's biography in the Soviet Union.

The biography of the Soviet leader was written jointly by members of the Soviet Commu-

nist party's Central Committee and by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, according to the title page. The tone is echoed by the book jacket, which describes Mr. Brezhnev as "soldier, party worker and statesman" who rose "from ordinary steelworker to supreme leadership of the Soviet Union."

The book speaks of "the titanic work of the party, the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Brezhnev." It says that Mr. Brezhnev's election as general secretary of the party was "more than a mere acknowledgment of his outstanding personal qualities—it was also an expression of approval and support of the Leninist policy," which it said he followed scrupulously.

The book omits all mention of the controversial Brezhnev Doctrine proclaiming the duty and right of the Soviet government and other Communist regimes to intervene on behalf of Communist governments in other countries.

There also is no mention of Mr. Brezhnev's personal role in the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the first application of the Brezhnev Doctrine. But it speaks of the "perils that menaced the Czechoslovak Socialist system" and says that the Soviet Union and four other Eastern European countries intervened to save "the lives of thousands of people" and to ensure peace in Czechoslovakia.

### Obituaries

## Ex-Envoy Spruille Braden, Served Under 2 Presidents

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Spruille Braden, 83, former assistant secretary of state for American republic affairs, died yesterday of a heart ailment in Los Angeles.

Mr. Braden, who lived in New York City, had been U.S. ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina before being appointed assistant secretary of state by Harry Truman in 1945. He retired from government service in 1947 and became a consultant on Latin American relations for many U.S. companies. He retired three years ago.

Mr. Braden, a fervent anti-Communist, advocated maintaining U.S. military positions abroad. Last fall, he testified before a Senate hearing and strongly opposed the treaties that would give control of the Panama Canal to Panama by 2000.

He was born March 13, 1894, in the mining town of Elkhorn, Mont., the son of William and Mary Kimball Braden. His father, who had mining interests in the West and in South America, founded the Braden Copper Co. At 16, Mr. Braden entered University of Sheffield Scientific School. He was graduated at the age of 20. At Yale he was an all-American golfer on the water-polo team.

After graduation, he went to Chile to work with various mining companies and as a general representative of the Anaconda Copper Co. and of his father's mining interests. In 1915, he married Maria Humeros del Solar, daughter of a Chilean physician. They had five children. Mrs. Braden died in 1962.

In 1964, he married Verena Williams Hubbard, who died last June.

Mr. Braden's reputation as a diplomat was founded on his settlement of the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia in the 1930s. In 1940, when he was ambassador to Colombia, he became concerned by the number of Nazis and pro-Germans employed there by some U.S. companies. He considered that one of the most important aspects of his work in Colombia was the elimination, at his insistence and with the cooperation of the companies and the Colombian government, of 124 German military pilots, co-pilots, mechanics and other personnel from a German-operated airline flying within 300 miles of the Panama Canal. In 1945 he said that Nazi influences were operating in that country and sought support by appealing directly to the Argentine people. Mr. Braden's critics accused him of meddling in the affairs of Latin nations. In the 1950s, he was listed as a member of the National Council of the ultra-conservative John Birch Society.

Marion Kirkwood SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP).—Marion R. Kirkwood, 90, professor emeritus and former dean of Stanford University Law School, died Sunday.

Tomasek Is Named Primate in Prague

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI yesterday elevated Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek to the office of primate of Czechoslovakia. In a move that marked improved relations between the Vatican and the Czechoslovak Communist regime, Czechoslovakia has been without a primate since Archbishop Josef Beran, one of thousands of Roman Catholics imprisoned in the early 1950s, died in 1969. He was in exile in Rome. Cardinal Tomasek, who was made a cardinal only last year and now becomes archbishop of Prague, has been an apostolic administrator until now.



Samuel S. Leibowitz

## Samuel Leibowitz Dies, Represented Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Samuel Simon Leibowitz, 84, who defended Al Capone and the Scottsboro Boys as one of the nation's most celebrated criminal lawyers in the 1930s and later became a tough judge, died today. As a trial lawyer specializing in defense, he compiled a 24-year record during which, out of more than 100 clients accused of murder, only one was executed. He represented the gangster Capone four times.

He entered the Scottsboro case in 1932 and worked three years without fee to save from death nine young blacks convicted of raping two white girls in Alabama. But as a judge of the County Court in Brooklyn, starting in 1941, he occasionally denounced defendants from the bench as "rats" and became an advocate of vigorous prosecution and stiff punishments.

In 1963, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 and sought certification to continue on the bench, the Bar Association recommended against it on several grounds, including lack of judicial temperament.

Ciscard in Ivory Coast ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here today aboard a Concorde supersonic airliner for a five-day official visit to the Ivory Coast. He was greeted by President Felix Houphouët-Boigny and a crowd of thousands.



The merchandise inside and prospective customers outside the "rétro" boutique Divines.

### FASHION IN PARIS

## The Commercial Side of the Underground

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 11 (NYT).—Underground fashion is alive in Paris. The French call it *rétro* or *fripes*. Both mean secondhand clothes.

The first big-time commercial break came from the Galerie Lafayette department store, which recently opened a *fripes* corner in its Rayon Vingt Ans department. According to the professional monthly *GAP*, which has an extensive study on *rétro* fashion in its current issue, the reason for that ever-growing fad is that those clothes, unlike what is on the mass market today, have style. *GAP* analyzed all sides of the situation and reported on the major sources of *rétro* fashion in Paris.

The fad for *fripes* started with young, imaginative people without much money browsing at the Flea Market looking for bargains. The most popular hangout is the Marché d'Aligre, where the best-known booth is that of Marguerite—a little old lady who has specialized in mourning clothes for 30 years.

Widely Followed

She has been widely followed by young merchants, who, much like Flea Market furniture dealers who keep regular stores on the side during weekdays, also have small boutiques somewhere in Paris, where the sale goes on all the time.

Shopping at the Marché d'Aligre or the lesser known Flea markets of Vanves and Montreuil has now become an establishment

game and well-heeled fashion plates and the famous have been known to hunt for a *rétro* silk blouse to add spice to a Saint Laurent suit.

Many boutiques, specializing in *rétro*, have also opened, mostly on the Left Bank, and they, too, often become steady clients of the flea markets. There, clothes are generally in better shape, clean and pressed, and, consequently, more expensive. Many of those

shops also mix clothes with objects, halfway between junk and antiques.

La Russolière, on the Rue Verneuil, sells not only *fripes* (with the accent on broad-shouldered dresses from the '60s) but also old combs, cigarette holders or baby hairpins (that are worn on lapels). On the Rue du Roule, at Rag Time, Françoise Auguet often lends clothes to movie directors. She points out that *fripes* have a

great advantage: They can be dressed up or down according to the clientele.

A young woman will wear a certain dress with thick stockings and flat heels whereas an older woman will turn it into something sexy or staid, just by changing the accessories.

At Galerie Lafayette, the *fripes* experience has been a success so far with 3,000 shirts sold in one month. The clothes there are left deliberately in an "as is" state—that is, crumpled and stacked up rather than neatly arranged, to keep the flea-market atmosphere. By February, the store is going to add another *fripes* department, with sexy old dresses imported from Italy.

Its stock so far comes from the United States, and mainly from Chamar, which is the largest importer of American secondhand clothes. Chamar, which also exports to the EEC countries, notes that the flea-market clientele is now receding in favor of the boutiques. Whereas markets were his only outlet 10 years ago, now boutiques account for 60 per cent of his sales.

According to Ginette Sainderichain, *GAP*'s editor, another reason for the increasing success of *fripes* is that young anti-establishment people like to express their personalities through old clothes. They also like the idea that they are avoiding the commercial networks—without realizing that they are, in fact, being exploited by astute merchants who know quite well on which side their bread is buttered.

recently ordered 300 to kill cockroaches in food stores in Caracas, and 1,000 were sent to Spanish granaries in Barcelona. Mr. Brown plans to fly to Brooklyn next Tuesday to talk to U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department officials about placing 9,000 units in low-rental apartments.

"We flew to Hawaii and discovered the antennae on roaches just fold up when they hear it—they're on their backs, out of touch, without any balance," said Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown, a native of Fairmont, Minn., said that the frequency is "over a million cycles a second." The human ear can hear up to about 20,000 cycles.

Mr. Brown said the net profits of his Amigo Ecology Corp. were about \$800,000 last year and the gross "about a million and a half." "A millionaire? I guess I am," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown said that he makes four models of the device ranging in price from \$150 to \$750.

The government of Venezuela

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The World's most beautiful clothes now at London's most beautiful shop.

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## 15. What's your brother doing?

(Another good reason to call home.)  
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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Worms	Baring Sarwa Multinational Limited	B.N.P. Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.
BT Asia Limited — A Member of the Bankers Trust Group— Deputies and Associates International	Continental Illinois Limited	Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd. Limited	Daiwa Securities (H.K.) Limited
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Jardine Fleming & Company Limited	Kleinwort, Benson (Hong Kong) Limited	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia Limited	Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
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Okasan International (Asia)	Orion Pacific Limited	SBC Finance (Asia) Ltd.	Schroders & Chartered Limited
Saitama-Union International (Hong Kong) Limited	Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. Limited	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A. Limited
Singapore International Merchant Bankers Limited	Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited	Société Générale de Banque S.A. Limited	
Sunitomo & East Asia Limited	Sun Hung Kai International Limited	Taiyo Kobe Finance Hongkong Limited	D.W. Taylor & Company Limited
Tokyo Finance (Asia) Ltd.	United Chase Merchant Bankers Limited	Verens-und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Tokai Asia Limited
Wako International (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Yamaichi International (H.K.) Limited	Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.	J. Vontobel & Co. Limited

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1978

Page 7

## Dollar Policy Working, U.S. Official Says

### Swiss Bank Denies Deadlock at BIS Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The U.S. policy of intervention to support the dollar "has worked" and "has quieted things down," Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today.

At an informal news conference at the State Department, he said the United States "had always made it clear that it would intervene in exchange markets to counter disorderly conditions. Clearly the markets had become disorderly," he said.

He said the United States would "continue to work" closely with the West Germans in support of the dollar. But he declined to comment on the Federal Reserve's recent move to boost interest rates in support of the dollar.

He refused to say whether there is a floor value below which the government is determined not to let the dollar fall. "I'll let the 'way we have intervened speak for itself," he said.

In New York, the dollar weakened from its earlier levels in unsettled, nervous trading, partly in reaction to Mr. Blumenthal's statement, Reuters reported. Dealers said the Fed's intervention thus far has been tentative, and today's action appeared insufficient to halt the dollar's slide.

Leutwiler Denies Deadlock. ZURICH, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler said today the United States has insisted it wants to prevent any further weakening of the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Leutwiler denied reports of a deadlock over the dollar issue at the regular monthly meeting of western central bankers in Basel at the beginning of this week.

"These rumors are totally wrong," he said. "On the contrary, the atmosphere was harmonious and participants welcomed the progress already accomplished."

Mr. Leutwiler said the U.S. delegation assured the other central bankers that Washington is taking the matter seriously and wants to prevent any further weakening of the dollar.

"The dollar's latest decline after being somewhat following U.S. intervention promises, is not settled," Mr. Leutwiler said.

## Dollar Value Falls Sharply

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The dollar fell sharply against the main trading currencies in hectic trading today indicating that central banks in Europe and the New York Federal Reserve Bank have failed to come to grips with the crisis.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in particular, is being strongly criticized by European foreign exchange dealers about its handling of the new U.S. foreign exchange policy of more active intervention.

Dealers in Europe said that the Fed has not satisfied the market's desire for forceful and aggressive action. "This isn't the time to be discreet," as one dealer put it.

Dealers said they have noted a distinct tendency for the dollar to weaken in afternoon trading in Europe. The weakness tends to coincide with the withdrawal for the day of the European central banks and the opening of the New York market. This has led dealers to suggest that the Fed is providing insufficient support to keep the dollar on an even keel.

In Bern, the Swiss federal government said late today that only the United States could halt the dollar's slide. The latest U.S. efforts were described as a step in the right direction, but the government did not say the move was yet intended to stop the dollar's decline.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar plunged below the psychological 3-franc level for the first time since the U.S. policy announcement was made late last Wednesday. The U.S. unit reached an intraday low of 1940 francs before recovering partially to 1975 francs, down 33 centimes.

According to a reliable source, the Bundesbank purchased around \$135 million today to support the U.S. currency. The dollar, which hit a low of 2,090 marks, finished at 2,110 marks, down 2 centimes.

The U.S. unit fell almost 1 yen against the Japanese currency at 240.35 yen from 241.35 yen late yesterday. Against the French franc, it shed 1.18 centimes at 471.90 francs.

Sterling remained in demand, climbing to \$1.970 from \$1.918 late yesterday.

Bundesbank Reserves. FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The Bundesbank today reported a 1.8-million mark loss in its foreign currency reserves as a result of the uncertainties in money markets caused by the persistent dollar weakness.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.K. Car Sales Up 3%

Passenger car sales in Britain last year rose 3 per cent to their highest level in four years, but imports accounted for all of the advance as poor industrial relative cost U.K.-based auto-makers an estimated 400,000 cars of last production. New car registrations rose to 1.32 million units from 1.29 million in 1976 and were the highest since 1973 when a record 1.66 million cars were sold. Imports increased their market penetration to a new high of 48.4 per cent of total sales from 38 per cent a year earlier. Sales of U.K.-assembled cars fell 9.4 per cent to 722,947 units, the lowest figure in more than 16 years.

Ford Motor, relying on European affiliates to supply inventory, was the top seller—as well as the leading importer—with sales of 340,519 cars last year, giving it a 25.7-per-cent market share. British Leyland in second place accounted for 28.3 per cent of the market. Sales of Japanese cars rose 15.7 per cent to 140,415 units, giving them a 10.6-per-cent share of the market compared to 9.4 per cent a year earlier. The gain was described as "significant" by a spokesman for the auto trade federation in light of earlier Japanese promises that no significant rise in the market share was expected for 1977. The U.K. auto federation is going to Tokyo next month to discuss the outlook for this year.

### Ford Abandons Engine Plan

Ford Motor has dropped plans to sell a six-cylinder engine that would have been available by running on only three cylinders under some circumstances. Plans for the engine were scuttled because prototypes did not get the hoped-for increase in fuel economy and because the engine did not perform as well as expected, a Ford spokesman says. The engine, called a "3 by 6," has electronic controls that in effect turn off half of its cylinders at about 45 miles per hour and during deceleration to about 25 mph. After about 18 months of testing, however, the engine got only about 6 per cent better fuel efficiency than normal six-cylinder engines. Ford engines had expected an improvement of between 10 per cent and 15 per cent. Ford planned to put the engine into some 1979 model light-duty trucks, due to go on sale this fall. Now, a spokesman says, the company might offer a similar eight-cylinder engine, but not before the 1980 model year, if it then.

Sanyo Plans European TV Factory. Japan's Sanyo Electric Co. plans to establish a new company in Europe to manufacture color television sets. The company says negotiations are still in progress, and refuses to give details of the location or production levels. The move is designed to cope with the year's recent appreciation against the dollar, which has made exports from Japan more expensive, Sanyo says.

### Interest Rates Seen Rising

## U.S. Dollar Support May Hit Investments

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Carter administration's fight to support the dollar could alter drastically the flow of investment funds in U.S. money markets.

While interest rates are expected to rise in almost all sectors this year, the rechanneling of funds is more likely to mean steeper increases for some borrowers than for others.

That is the emerging view of economists and analysts who have been evaluating last week's government decision to intervene actively to support the dollar.

If that view is correct, the dollar battle could play havoc with the giant market in U.S. government securities, forcing prices down and rates up on the more than \$450 billion of publicly held Treasury securities. In turn, that would boost the government's borrowing costs, increasing the already swollen federal budget deficit.

Other types of securities should fare better than Treasury securities, analysts reason. But home mortgage rates could escalate as consumers invest directly in high-yielding open-market securities and bypass thrift institutions, which provide the bulk of the nation's home financing.

Book for the Treasury. Ironically, the dollar's slump in foreign exchange trading last year was a boon to U.S. Treasury securities. Foreign central banks, notably those in Britain, West Germany and Japan, tried to shore up the sagging dollar with sales of their own currencies, and the massive amounts of dollars they acquired were invested in U.S. government securities.

By some estimates, foreign central banks bought \$30 billion of Treasury issues last year, effectively financing more than half of the about \$50-billion budget deficit for the year.

When the dollars were to private hands, they were invested in a wide range of securities, including common stocks, corporate bonds and bank deposits.

Thus, the movement of dollars from private hands to central banks last year represented a redistribution of investments from corporate types of securities to U.S. Treasury issues. Prices of government securities gained relative to other securities.

Fewer Dollars Abroad. With the United States taking an active role in dollar intervention in New York, foreign central banks will have to do less intervening of their own and therefore will have fewer dollars to invest, some economists say.

The total amount of money available from foreign central banks for the purchase of U.S. Treasury securities could fall substantially below recent levels, states David M. Jones, an economist for A. B. Noyes & Co.

Mr. Jones estimates that central banks will acquire only \$5 billion to \$6 billion of U.S. government issues in the first six months of this year, while the Treasury will have to raise some \$20 billion through sales of new securities.

By contrast, in the past six months, foreigners bought almost \$18 billion of such securities, or about 56 per cent of the \$32 billion of new debt issued by the Treasury.

Thus, a larger share of the Treasury needs will have to be met by domestic investors.

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## U.K. Agency To Repay a Loan Early

### May Seek New Credit At Improved Rates

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Britain's Electricity Council said today it plans to prepare next month a \$500-million Euroloan raised in November, 1976.

The loan, which carried an interest charge of 1 1/4 points over the London interbank offered rate, had a scheduled maturity of May 1982, a spokesman said.

The government disclosed last October that it hoped to carry out some early repayment of foreign loans made by the public sector.

The Electricity Council's repayment is the largest announced so far. A government spokesman said it had already been decided to repay early four other loans totaling about \$180 million.

The council is now expected to negotiate a new loan at more favorable terms and with a longer maturity.

The early repayment of foreign loans is aimed at reducing the heavy amount of U.K. external debt due to be repaid between 1979 and 1984. It is estimated that the government and public sector bodies are scheduled to repay about \$20 billion in loans during that five-year period, or approximately 80 per cent of Britain's total external debt.

Public sector bodies are expected to continue foreign borrowings if repayment is for after 1984 and if terms are favorable.

A government source said there were two possible restraints on early repayments of overseas loans. One is that some loans have penalty clauses for early repayment. The Electricity Council loan does not have such a clause.

Second, the actual size of Britain's reserves could also limit repayment of foreign loans. Although the reserves at the end of December were a record \$20.56 billion, the Treasury is still concerned that some of this total is made up of speculative funds which should not be relied upon. The government thus does not want to run down its reserves too much.

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### Interest Rate Fears Cited

## Dollar and Economy Woes Depress Stocks on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Stock market investors, discouraged by more bad news about the dollar and a mixed bag of reports on the economy, quickly abandoned a feeble buying effort today, sending the market to its seventh consecutive loss this year in active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 5.83 points to 755.90. It was off 4.33 at 3 p.m. Some 860 issues showed losses with about 540 higher.

Volume totaled 22.88 million shares compared with 25.16 million yesterday.

Analysts traced the retreat to a number of factors, including growing doubts about the U.S. resolve to defend with adequate vigor the dollar in the currency markets.

Weakness of the dollar has been one of the major depressants in recent weeks and analysts said investors were discouraged by the meager results of central bank interventions.

Adding to the burden was concern about rising interest rates, promoted by the Federal Reserve's credit tightening in an effort to support the sagging dollar. Analysts said the market feared the possibly harmful consequences of tighter credit on the economy's recovery.

Bank of America said it expects the Federal Reserve will initially maintain a restrictive policy under its new chairman, William Miller, to contain inflation and stem the flow of dollars from the United States.

Among other discouraging factors troubling investors was the report of a decline in retail sales during December and a projection today by Commerce Secretary

John P. Healey that the December report would show a 1.7-per-cent decrease registered last January, the Commerce Department reported today.

December sales totaled a seasonally-adjusted \$61.05 billion, off from a downward-revised \$61.47 billion in November.

Administration economists had been expecting a stronger December performance, as weekly retail-sales reports had indicated an upward trend and many big retailers had said they were pleased with Christmas results.

Courtesy Slater, the department's chief economist, tended to play down the decline, stressing that total sales during the fourth quarter were strong. Sales in the quarter were 3.8-per-cent higher than during the third quarter, when they rose 1.5 per cent from the second quarter.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today that "the pattern of retail sales may shift during 1978, with a possible leveling out in automobile sales until consumers are more familiar with the down-sized models."

She also said the "recent high level of housing starts is likely to diminish somewhat during 1978, but a high rate of housing completions will strengthen sales of household durables."

U.S. Merger Activity. CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Despite accelerated merger activity in the second half of 1977, the total number of merger announcements for the full year declined 3 per cent to 2,224 from 2,276 in 1976, W.T. Grimm & Co. said.

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## U.S. Jobless Rate Falls to 6.4 Per Cent

### Level Is the Lowest Since October, 1974

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate dropped sharply in December to its lowest level in more than three years, the government announced today. President Carter promptly hailed the improvement as "good news for the country."

The jobless rate declined to 6.4 per cent from November's revised 6.7 per cent, the Labor Department reported. This enabled the administration to precisely meet its goal of reducing unemployment to an average rate of 6.6 per cent for the October-December quarter.

While a jobless rate of 6.4 per cent is still high by historical standards, the December figure was the lowest since October, 1974, when it was 6.1 per cent and was climbing to a peak of 9.1 per cent in the 1974-75 recession.

At a hastily arranged White House meeting with reporters present, Mr. Carter asked Charles Schultz, his chief economic adviser, whether administration plans for major tax cuts later this year would still be important.

"That's right," Mr. Schultz said. "The point was always that this was a tax cut that wasn't to rescue an economy that was on the verge of recession or stagnation, but a rather sober way to keep it going in the future."

Mr. Carter said that federal jobs programs have yet to take full effect and spoke hopefully of further gains in the months ahead.

The sharp decline broke an eight-month pattern that had seen the unemployment rate bounce between 6.9 and 7.1 per cent since last April.

Some 400,000 workers were removed from the jobless rolls last month, leaving 6.3 million unemployed, the lowest total since the recession in late 1974.

Total employment last month rose by 410,000 to 92.6 million, continuing a steady expansion that put 4.1 million persons in the ranks of the employed in 1977.

The government said the 4.1-million increase in employment last year marked the biggest 12-month gain ever recorded in the post-World War II period. The number of employed adult men rose by 1.5 million and of adult women by 1.7 million, while teenagers advanced their employment by nearly 650,000 over the year.

At 6.4 per cent, the unemployment rate in December was nearly a full percentage point below the rate at the beginning of 1977, when 7.3 per cent of the labor force was jobless.

The statistics are adjusted to take into account seasonal fluctuations in employment, such as the hiring of temporary store clerks for the Christmas shopping period. Thus, such temporary jobs had no major bearing on the December figures.

The unemployment rate in 1977 averaged 7 per cent for the year, comparing favorably with a 7.7-per-cent average in 1976 and an average of 8.5 per cent in 1975.

### Company Reports

#### Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Great Western Financial			
	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	159.90	130.70	120.70
Profits	20.50	14.94	14.94
Per Share	1.37	1.00	1.00
Year	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	593.46	477.10	477.10
Profits	73.82	49.23	49.23
Per Share	4.96	3.30	3.30

#### Coit Industries

	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	494.50	330.60	330.60
Profits	21.82	16.20	16.20
Per Share	2.57	1.90	1.90
Year	1977	1976	1975
Revenue	1,620.00	1,340.00	1,340.00
Profits	69.50	66.85	66.85
Per Share	8.10	7.87	7.87

### Net Profit Declines At W. German Firm

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 11 (AP)—Consolidated net profit of Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerk, West Germany's largest electricity producer, fell to 411 million deutsche marks in the year ended June 30, from 448 million DM in the previous year, the company said today.

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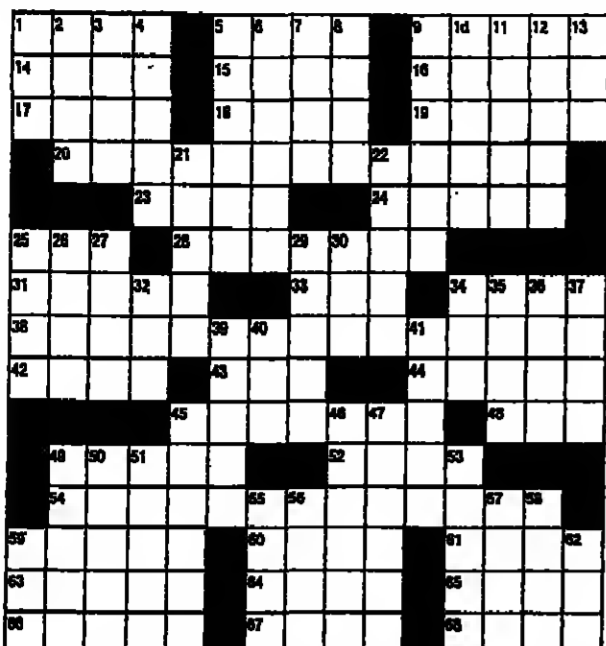


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**This offer valid through April 1, 1978.**

## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Come to the plate  
5 Vamp of the Twinkies  
9 Watering spot  
14 Left's father  
15 Infant sea  
16 Campus clubs  
17 Part of N.B.  
18 Head  
19 Weather satellite  
20 Groucho in "The Big Store"  
23 Malayan vessel  
24 Went after congers  
25 Possess, in Glasgow  
28 With one leg on each side  
31 Co-between for Standard  
34 Gerundial suffix  
35 In the present condition  
38 Groucho in "A Day at the Races"  
42 Less word  
43 Horatian work  
44 Weird  
45 "Looking for Mr."  
48 Terminus  
49 Room's partner

## DOWN

- 2 Draft org.  
3 Least  
4 Groucho in "Duck Soup"  
6 Language of the masses no longer  
7 Automotive pioneer  
8 Rain hard  
10 Turn aside  
11 Baltic port  
12 Man of Gotham  
13 Positive  
14 "The proof is in the pudding"  
17 Take off  
18 K.K.K. garments  
19 Trouble  
20 Brashness  
21 Sounds of effort  
22 Draw or contract  
23 Part of the lung  
24 Contagious  
25 Type of space  
26 Bleeding  
27 In pursuit of  
28 Corrida  
29 Combatant  
30 Took a coin  
31 Book by Aldous Huxley  
32 Solar or sidereal time  
33 Slack  
34 French Mrs.

## WEATHER

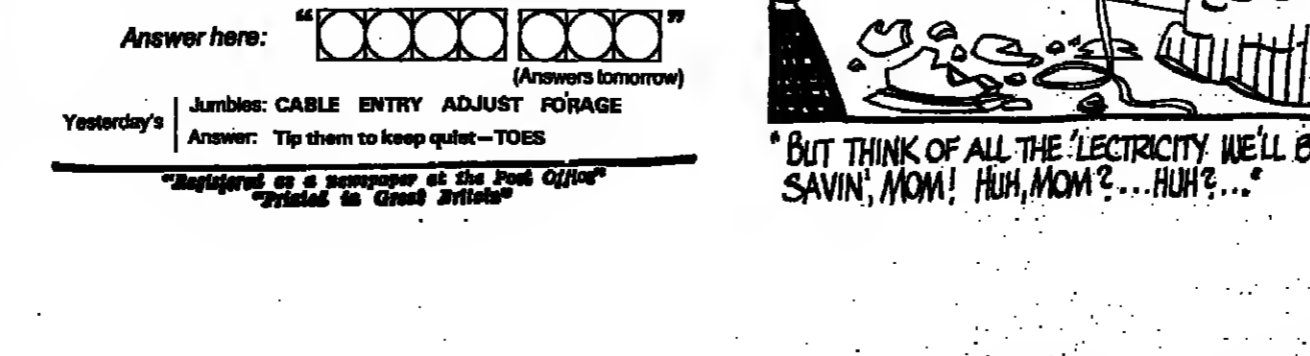
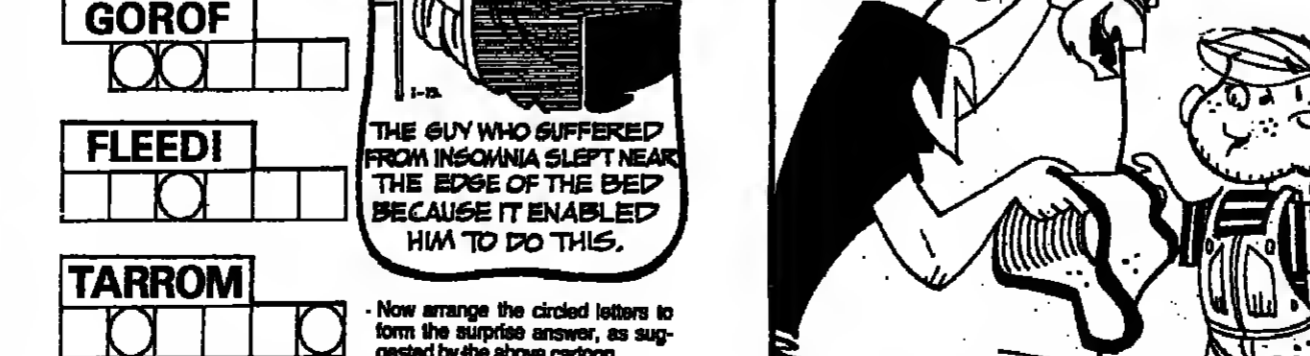
ALGAYE	0	F	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	4	34	Clear
ANKARA	11	52	Clear
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy
BAGDAD	14	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	48	Overcast
BOMBAY	1	34	Clear
BUDAPEST	1	34	Clear
CARACAS	17	62	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	1	34	Unavailable
DUBLIN	1	34	Clear
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast
FLORENCE	8	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	48	Cloudy
GENOVA	8	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	48	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	54	Cloudy

MADRID	0	F	Overcast
MILAN	14	57	Clear
MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
MOSCOW	17	62	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	62	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
PARIS	1	34	Rain
PRAGUE	1	34	Clear
ROME	1	34	Overcast
SOFIA	1	34	Clear
TEHRAN	1	34	Clear
TEL AVIV	14	57	Cloudy
TOKYO	14	57	Cloudy
VIENNA	13	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	8	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last sales prices.	
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the MEX. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co. Ltd.</b>	<b>Other Funds</b>
(1) Bacton Fund	SP178.50
(2) Capital Fund	SP178.50
(3) Global Fund	SP178.50
(4) Stock Fund	SP178.50
<b>SANGRE DE VINOS &amp; CIE.</b>	
(1) C.V. Fund	SP178.50
(2) C.V. Fund	SP178.50
(3) C.V. Fund	SP178.50
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.</b>	
(1) Capital Int'l.	SP178.50
(2) Capital Int'l.	SP178.50
(3) Capital Int'l.	SP178.50
<b>CREDIT SUISSE</b>	
(1) Actions Suisse	SP178.50
(2) Capital Suisse	SP178.50
(3) C.V. Suisse	SP178.50
(4) C.V. Suisse	SP178.50
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(100) C.V. Suisse	SP178.50



## BOOKS

## PIECES OF LIFE

By Mark Schorer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 173 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THE artist feeds on the accumulated fat of experience like a hibernating bear, but some writers are more autobiographical than others.

Mark Schorer, who died last year, has given us in "Pieces of Life" both a collection of his short stories and fragments of an autobiography. The fragments are interspersed between the stories and as Schorer is the first to tell us, do not cast any bright illumination on them. They "can probably not be read as counterpoint to the stories," he writes, "since the thematic relationships are as far as I can see, almost nonexistent. (I may be deceived.)"

It is the reader seeking literal explanations from the juxtaposition of who will be deceived. Schorer's purposes are more oblique. The autobiography works as a kind of ground bass—only one played in another room from the main concert, providing "a darker backdrop... something more shadowy, bluer, than the surface of brighter created lives" in the stories.

The revelation, if any, is that Schorer is not a confessional writer, and the burnished-surfaced stories bear this out.

Most of the reminiscences concern Schorer's early 1900s boyhood in Sauk City, Wis., a small town not long out of the frontier stage.

Coincidentally, Sinclair Lewis, about whom Schorer wrote a biography in 1961, grew up in Sauk Centre, Minn. I had always vaguely felt that Schorer, a professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley and author of studies of William Blake and D. H. Lawrence, was too literary for Sinclair Lewis and thus unsympathetic, but learning of their similar backgrounds (plus a re-reading of the book) has made me revise my opinion in Schorer's favor.

Schorer's autobiography does not study an unhappy childhood, as did his biography of Lewis; nonetheless, the "darker backdrop" emerges along with the tributes to boyhood friends and teachers.

His father and mother often fought, and the fights sometimes culminated in his mother's running into the night with the intention of throwing herself into the river, young Mark peeling after her and "begging her to come back, half dragging her back..." Another time, while visiting, he chanced to see a man hanging in a neighboring barn.

His uncle was physician to

Frank Lloyd Wright, who had an establishment near town, and whose cook, recent however, killed several people, including Wright's mistress. The larger childhood is as fictional as "Pieces of Life" is as non-fictional.

Out of this crucible came the brighter metals fused in the stories. There is little violence in them, for Schorer's characters are middle class, predominantly teachers, yet as capable of turning themselves up in the tangles of their lives as anyone else. Many of the stories are about married couples, the claustrophobic stage for Schorer's civilized passions.

Some of these are New Yorker sketches, with the verbal thrusting acting as the masochist's plying to conceal the rather mechanical staging behind the illusion. In "The Face Within the Face," Schorer is more expansive, however, as he portrays a selfish woman sunning herself on the beach, smearing narcissism over herself like suntan lotion. Another family anecdote, ugly and delectable, is "The Lady," the woman's husband tries to interest her in their son. "What are we doing for him?" she asks. "Everything we've never done," he replies.

Schorer often uses starkly visible metaphors, such as the airplane in "The Lonely Cockade," a striking story about a salesman and his—and one inability to relate to other humans and the substitution of machines or images from movies and pop songs for real human contact.

The best portrait of a marriage in the book is "The Lamp," in which a wealthy couple traveling in Europe and cut loose from lifelong habits that is a vision of a store window that is transformed into a dream, both of them that lights up the truth.

The last story, called "The Unwritten Story," has another couple traveling in Italy; here, a dilettante professor who has come into money, seeks to rekindle a story he's never gotten around to writing, by revisiting the setting of the events 15 years before.

How the wife gradually gains charge of the marriage on the single day is the substance of the story, and Schorer renders it beautifully, right to the last line, when the husband asks, but "ducking his head, as if he were preparing to buck a storm, or bend to a leash..." "What's the best unpublished writer that you know?"

The wife's victory ends a white of Fausset, caught for the Italian guide who praises the efficiency of the German computers.

These "pieces" Schorer has left in his last book do not form a whole; yet they combine to leave a considerable afterglow.

Richard R. Lingeman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The old idea that a two no-trump opening bid must be based on stoppers in all four suits has been abandoned by almost all experts, since failure to make the bid with the appropriate point-count creates impossible rebid problems. South therefore opened with two no-trump, unconcerned about the club weakness, and heard his partner respond three diamonds.

This was a transfer bid, promising heart length, and his intention was to pass the normal three-heart rebid. But as South held a massive heart fit and an ideal hand for a suit contract, he jumped to four hearts. He expected to have a good play for 10 tricks opposite a hand containing nothing but five small hearts. He was entirely right about this, but the bad heart break apparently doomed the contract to defeat.

A spade was led, and East's queen was captured by the ace in the closed hand. The lead of the heart ace then revealed the fact that West held two natural trump tricks, but as the sequel

showed, natural does not mean inevitable. Two spade winners were cashed for a diamond discard in the dummy, and the ace and king of diamonds were taken to reach this position.

A diamond was led from the closed hand, and West did not think he wanted the lead. He could not afford to lead clubs, as declarer held the king of clubs. So West discarded a spade, a major error.

After ruffing in dummy, South led a club, and the defense was now difficult. The contract could have been beaten if East had the first or second club-trick and South ruffed, and the last of last diamond ruined West's last diamond card ending. He only score one trump trick, and South made his contract.

Notice that a good play in the West seat would not have gone wrong in the diamond position. He would know that South had begun with three aces and combinations, and therefore would not have the club king, since he would give him too many tricks to open two no-trump. He would therefore refuse to run the third round of diamonds and play clubs.

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
SOUTH			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

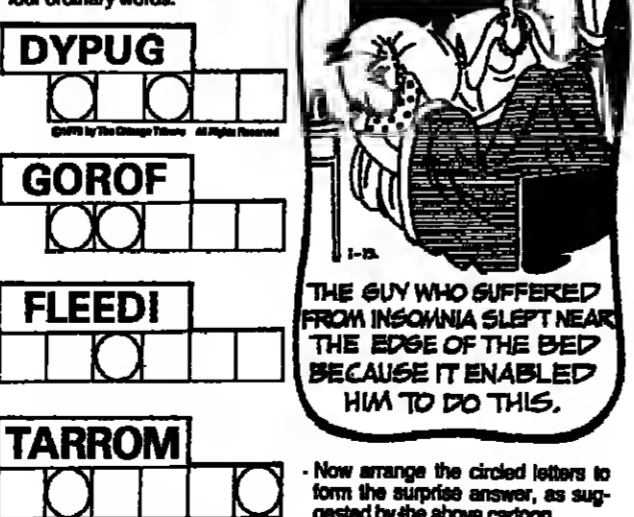
Both sides were vulnerable. The bid: South West North East 2NT Pass 3♦ Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass

West led the spade four.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "DYPUG GOROF FLEEDI TARROM" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CABLE ENTRY ADJUST FORAGE

Answer: Tip them to keep quiet—TOES

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

Handwritten signature or mark.



## Art Buchwald

## Blunt Note to India

WASHINGTON.—While on his recent trip, President Carter was overheard on a live TV microphone telling Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that when they got back home they would write a blunt letter to the Prime Minister of India.



Buchwald

The question you're probably asking is: "Who writes blunt notes to the State Department?"

The answer is a man named Arnold Blunt. He has been struggling with the Carter request for more than a week now and he was very disturbed when I walked into his office and interrupted his work.

"This is one of the toughest blunt letters I've ever had to write," Blunt told me.

"What makes it tougher than a blunt note to the Soviet Union?"

"India is a Third World power, and they're very touchy. It's taken several years to get over their hurt when we tilted toward Pakistan, and we'd like to keep good relations with them if we possibly can. So we have to make the letter blunt but yet not hit them over the head."

"That does pose a problem."

"The White House has rejected several drafts of blunt notes I've sent over there."

"Can I see them?"

"Well, the first I stole from the blunt note Jerry Ford sent New York." He showed it to me. All it said was "Carter to India: Drop dead!"

"The President thought it was too blunt," I asked.

"He felt it didn't explain why we were being so blunt after the way he was entertained," Arnold handed me another draft. "I thought this one was pretty good, but they also nixed it."

"I read, 'Mr. Carter and I would like to thank you for all the kindness you showed us on our recent trip to your beautiful country. It was perfect in every way except that I've advised everyone in my administration not to drink your heavy water.'"

"That seems pretty good. It certainly makes the President's point."

"I thought so, too, but they want something friendlier and at the same time more blunt. This is the third draft I did."

"It began, 'Dear Prime Minister Desai: This is just a short note to tell you how much we enjoyed our stay in India. I am delighted with our agreement on human rights, hopes for more trade between our two countries and your desire to back me in my solution to the Middle East crisis.'"

"But you're out of your cotton-pickin' mind if you think we're going to give you atomic reactors for energy without safeguards. We've had it up to here with India trying to become an atomic power, and if you use one ounce of our plutonium for a bomb or a missile, we'll defoliate the entire vale of Kashmir."

"That's the House didn't like that one?" I asked Blunt.

"They said it sounded too much like Nixon."

"You're really up a tree," I said.

"I think the one I'm working on now might do it. Listen to this: 'Dear Prime Minister Desai: I wish to thank you for the care you gave my wife and the delicious food you gave me. We really enjoyed our stay in India. Under separate cover I am sending you a complete Westinghouse atomic energy plant. The instructions with it were written by my Polish translator, and I'm sure you won't have any trouble putting it together. In this note, I am sending you the best of health, Jimmy Carter.'"

## Sir Thomas More Is Honored at London Exhibit

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—British, saying homage this year to Sir Thomas More, 16th-century humanist who gave up the most powerful post in the land, that of lord chancellor, to be executed as a traitor for his loyalty to the Roman Catholic faith and the papacy.

Queen Elizabeth, Pope Paul and museummen throughout the world have lent manuscripts and works of art for a large-scale exhibition at London's National Portrait Gallery which reconstructs his career.

One exhibit comes from Spain: a bundle of papers which belongs to the Royal College of Corpus Christi at Valencia. This is the only surviving manuscript of importance in More's own hand. It is an unfinished commentary on Christ's agony in the garden, written while More was imprisoned in the Tower of London and interrupted when his books, pen, ink and paper were confiscated.

The exhibition marks the fifth centenary of More's birth on Feb. 6, 1478.

The show, which runs until March 12, illustrates More's gifts as a Renaissance man who trained as a lawyer, became a humanist scholar, writer, philosopher and brilliant diplomat.

## TV Film Cut Asked

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The French film industry today called for a cut in the number of films shown on state-owned television to help the cinema industry.

In a full-page advertisement in French newspapers, the cinema industry said French television was screening about 10 films a week and that as a result movie attendances had dropped from 410 million a year to 175 million since 1958.

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## The Poet Who Put Galesburg on the Map

By Douglas E. Kneeland

GALLESBURG, Ill. (NYT).—They celebrated Carl Sandburg's birthday last weekend in this prairie city, the home of his memory.

The people of Galesburg turned out to honor their city's most famous son, a number of Sandburg scholars and biographers were here, and philatelists showed up to get the commemorative stamp issued in honor of the centenary. Howard K. Smith, the ABC News commentator, came, and Burl Ives, the singer, and Wendell Brooks, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet laureate of Illinois, Sandburg's daughter, Margaret, Janet, and Helga, were here, too.

And, in a way, so was the craggy, white-haired poet.

"Can't you see him?" asked Miss Brooks as the celebration, which is to continue on weekends this month, opened in the crowded gymnasium of Knox College. "Nice white hair carefully combed, mien carefully serious, stare carefully droil and semi-hurt. And you can hear him, tone carefully droil and drawly."

"He was a largeness, and easy in his day. He stood large in what turned out to be (after much care) raw wheat, much blown by wind."

"Poetry is the achievement of the synthesis of the chaotic and the ordered," he said. "He felt also, I think, that poetry could be the synthesis of chaos and order, the synthesis of forced blindness and peace."

## Amid Cornfields

This western Illinois city, now swollen to 37,000 inhabitants, was where Sandburg was born and where he lived most of his first 24 years. Then it was a railroad town amid cornfields, the place where his unlettered father sold his wares. Sandburg's father, John, was a blacksmith and the owner of a small farm. He was a poet, a writer, a philosopher, a man of letters. He was a poet, a writer, a philosopher, a man of letters. He was a poet, a writer, a philosopher, a man of letters.

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Sandburg on 85th birthday in 1963.

to heart here, ignoring the hard fact that in the Middle Western Republican precincts that in his young manhood Sandburg was an ardent socialist organizer and polemicist.

"What he wrote about Galesburg was very sweet," said Mrs. Crile. "He wrote about when he was a boy running up and down the streets. They love him in Galesburg. I think he was glad to get away, but every time he came back, he came with nostalgia because they didn't drive him away."

As the weekend drew to a close, some minor emotions were acknowledged by Mrs. Crile, who writes and performs as Helga Sandburg and whose latest book, "A Greet & Greet Romance," which is about her father and her mother, Lillian Steichen, sister of Edward Steichen, the photographer, is being brought out for the centenary by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.

"Actually, this kind of a meeting is so depressing," she said. "These people say he did this or that and smiled. How do they know he smiled? I never wrote that he smiled when he did something."

Amused by Story

Still, she was amused by a story told by William Smith, the artist. Smith had related how some friends of Sandburg, who was then immersed in his Lincoln book, had hired a motor to drive him to Lincoln and to the writer on one of his customary daily walks along a bench.

As Smith told it, the actor, a Lincoln look-alike in top hat and beard, appeared out of the fog along the beach and Sandburg merely tipped his hat, said, "Good morning, Mr. President," and continued on his way.

Where did he get that, wondered Margaret Sandburg, who, like her sister Janet, always lived at home and for years acted as a secretary to her father and helped in his research. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich is also putting out a volume of unpublished Sandburg poems, "Breathings of the Wind," which she edited.

Mrs. Crile said, "Smith got it from Steinbeck. In Russia, Steinbeck got it from an old Bill Sullivan column. And Sullivan got it from Ben Hecht, who made it up."

Besides, as Smith, who did two television documentaries with him, recalled, Sandburg liked to keep things simple.

Smith said that he once asked Sandburg what he thought of the works of George Bernard Shaw and that the poet had answered: "Too cerebral, too cerebral."

Certainly not everything last weekend was "too cerebral," but Mrs. Crile guessed that what her father probably would have liked best was the stamp in his honor. She

had collected along the byways of America.

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said that she thought he would have liked the stamp better than the Nobel Prize. He never won that award, although he received Pulitzers for his poetry and for his Lincoln works.

As for herself, she was pleased by the portrait on the stamp, which was done by William Smith. "I was glad it didn't make him look too strong," she said. "He was a poet. People always think of 'Chicago' when they think of my father, but he was one of the great lyric poets of our time."

Sandburg might also have enjoyed the small gathering in Carl Sandburg Junior College's "quiet lounge," which was promptly renamed the Carl Sandburg Lounge. Of the 100 or so in attendance, many were townspeople getting on in years. In their attentiveness, they seemed to be searching for themselves in the poet, who, as they would say, "put Galesburg on the map."

## Spell Broken

After Betsy Huppely, a faculty member, did a dramatic reading from "The World of Carl Sandburg," the spell was broken by Mrs. Frank Sutor, arising to make a presentation on behalf of the alumni of Lombard College, now Knox College, which Sandburg attended for three and a half years after service in the Spanish-American War, although his earlier education had ended with the eighth grade.

"The kind of hard to come down to earth, isn't it, after hearing Betsy," Mrs. Sutor said with what appeared to be more admiration for the energetic performer than for the poet.

As the weekend drew to a close, some minor emotions were acknowledged by Mrs. Crile, who writes and performs as Helga Sandburg and whose latest book, "A Greet & Greet Romance," which is about her father and her mother, Lillian Steichen, sister of Edward Steichen, the photographer, is being brought out for the centenary by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.

"Actually, this kind of a meeting is so depressing," she said. "These people say he did this or that and smiled. How do they know he smiled? I never wrote that he smiled when he did something."

Amused by Story

Still, she was amused by a story told by William Smith, the artist. Smith had related how some friends of Sandburg, who was then immersed in his Lincoln book, had hired a motor to drive him to Lincoln and to the writer on one of his customary daily walks along a bench.

As Smith told it, the actor, a Lincoln look-alike in top hat and beard, appeared out of the fog along the beach and Sandburg merely tipped his hat, said, "Good morning, Mr. President," and continued on his way.

Where did he get that, wondered Margaret Sandburg, who, like her sister Janet, always lived at home and for years acted as a secretary to her father and helped in his research. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich is also putting out a volume of unpublished Sandburg poems, "Breathings of the Wind," which she edited.

Mrs. Crile said, "Smith got it from Steinbeck. In Russia, Steinbeck got it from an old Bill Sullivan column. And Sullivan got it from Ben Hecht, who made it up."

Besides, as Smith, who did two television documentaries with him, recalled, Sandburg liked to keep things simple.

Smith said that he once asked Sandburg what he thought of the works of George Bernard Shaw and that the poet had answered: "Too cerebral, too cerebral."

Certainly not everything last weekend was "too cerebral," but Mrs. Crile guessed that what her father probably would have liked best was the stamp in his honor. She

had collected along the byways of America.

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Farrah Fawcett-Majors and her husband, Lee Majors.

## PEOPLE: Some Talented U.S. Women Make Worst-Dressed List

U.S. TV star Farrah Fawcett-Majors and rock-and-roll singer Linda Ronstadt topped the annual list of the "world's worst-dressed women" released by fashion critic Mr. Blackwell. In his 18th issue of the magazine, Blackwell also found fault with the clothing of entertainers Charo and Anita Bryant and actress Diane Keaton. He described Miss Keaton's wardrobe as "ashcan fashions from her local alley." He said that Miss Fawcett-Majors had "enough spunk in her dress for an earthquake."

The balance of the list named country singer Dolly Parton, singer Marie Osmond, actress Dyan Cannon, tennis star Chris Evert and Canada's Margaret Trudeau. Blackwell acknowledged that his list includes some of the most talented women in America. "If I didn't think they were great talents, I probably wouldn't have noticed them."

He singled out Miss Ronstadt as one who had a responsibility to set fashion standards for her young fans and noted that she appeared at concerts clad in short shorts or a Girl Scout uniform.

She had to see for herself, so Mary Volekha, Cleveland's acting director, hopped into a truck to inspect the runways at Hopkins International Airport, which had been forced to close when a near-blizzard struck the area. The conditions, she found, were poor. Ground controllers had to use radar to locate her in the swirling, drifting snow and direct her safely back to the terminal.

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